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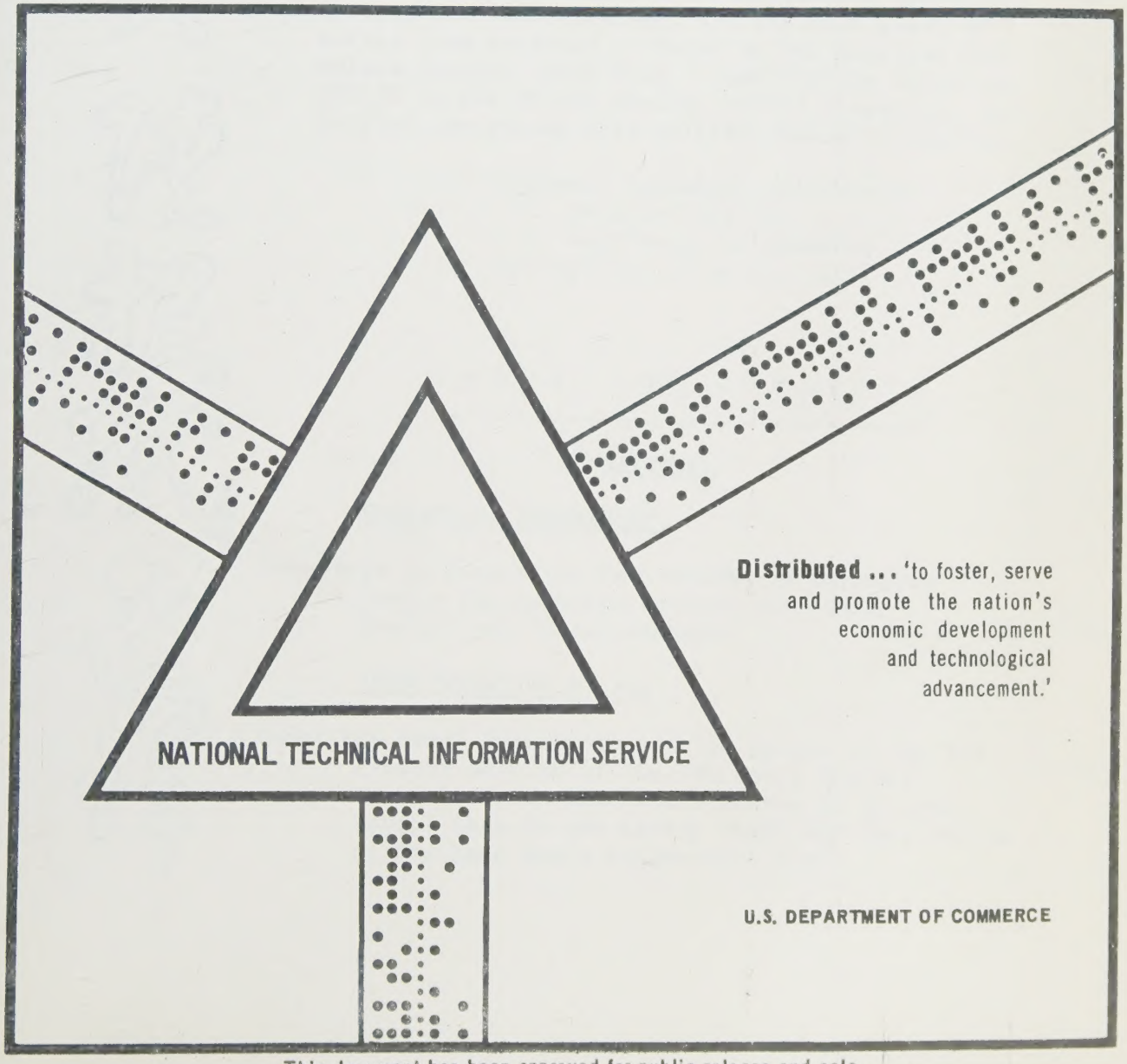
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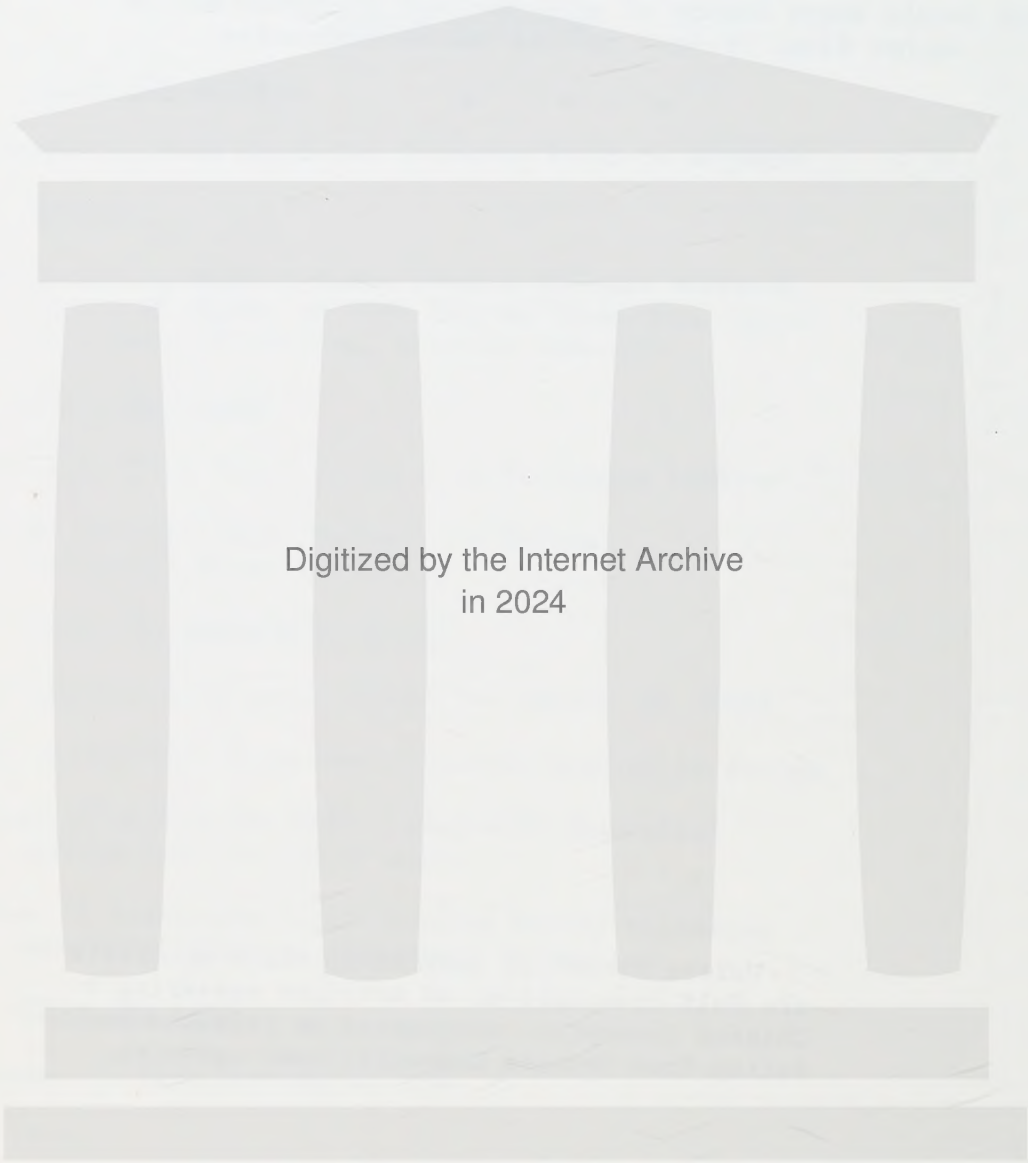

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 25, 1971 No. 4826

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* NATIONAL *
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COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Persevere in Democratic Centralism and Correctly Handle the Relation Between the "Squad Leader" and "Squad Members"

by

Li Hua-jui (李华瑞), Secretary of Maoming Municipal CCP Committee, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 11, 1971)

(Based on NCNA report) Chairman Mao taught us: "The secretary of a Party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader'..... To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full." It is in the interest of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the Party committee to persevere in the organizational principle of democratic centralism and collective leadership and unite well the "squad members" on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

As in the case of other things, contradictions also pervade the "squad members." So, the only way to unite the "squad members" into a solid mass and make the Party committee a vigorous combat headquarters is to handle these contradictions correctly in accordance with Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts.

Regulating the Relation

Perseverance in democratic centralism is an assurance for doing a good job in uniting the "squad members" and exercising collective leadership. However, in order to act as a model in exercising democratic centralism of the Party the "squad leader" must regulate his own relation with the "squad members."

The secretary of the Party committee serves as a "leader" among the "squad members"; therefore his responsibility is naturally heavier than that of the members of the Party committee. But in the meantime he is also a fighter in the Party committee's leadership; therefore he must never consider himself more important than other committee members. The key to the unification of the contradiction between the "squad leader" and the "fighters" lies in the "squad leader's" putting himself among the "squad members."

During the past year Maoming municipality scored some achievements in its work and the Party committee was commended by its superior committee. The masses respected the Party committee and comrades of the Party committee also respected me. At Party committee meetings the comrades always let me speak first and they always accepted my proposals. Sometimes this drove me blind, thinking that I always grasped the spirit of superior instructions faster than other people, so that I always made good proposals and that this signified my being "wiser" than other people. I consciously or subconsciously put myself above the "squad members" and hindered the part played by the "squad members."

Later I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "Methods of Work of Party Committees" and regulated my relations with the "squad members." I required myself not to forget that I was the "squad leader" when I was shouldering any responsibility so that I might strive to shoulder more, to consider myself as a common fighter when I exercised my authority so that I might act more modestly and carefully, and to make detailed reports together with everybody when the Party committee held a meeting to listen to reports about my ideology and work. On one occasion when most of the members of the Party committee were away attending a meeting, only one member of the standing committee and myself were left behind. In the course of studies we mutually reported to each other the situation of our struggle against self-interest and of our repudiation of revisionism. We mutually helped each other.

Chairman Mao taught us: "A Communist must practice the democratic working style, not the working style of a head of the family." I deeply realize that the only way to safeguard the system of democratic centralism in the Party committee is to listen to "mass opinion," not only "one man's opinion."

On one occasion after I expressed my opinion at a Party committee meeting at which a question of policy was discussed, the members unanimously agreed with me and adopted a resolution smoothly. However, when it came to the execution of this resolution after the meeting they acted out of step one with the other.

Why were they "unanimous at the meeting but not unanimous out of the meeting"? This question made me think deeply. Later I discovered that I was so confident of the matter in question that I spoke a great deal as soon as the meeting started and announced the meeting adjourned as soon as I finished without leading everybody into a full-scale discussion. By doing so I made the mistake of insisting on "one man's opinion." As a result of the absense of full-scale discussion, everybody's understanding was not yet

truly unified and therefore the outward appearance of "unanimity" covered up the actual lack of unanimity.

So I examined myself for the remnant poison of any bad working style of "one man's opinion" and "Party secretary having his own way" practiced by the former Party committee and encouraged everybody to express their views. Work proceeded smoothly after everybody used Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify understanding.

Respecting the Comrades

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must patiently listen to the different opinions brought forth by the subordinates until the end and give them careful consideration. We must not get angry as soon as we hear opinions different from ours and think that this is a sign of disrespect to us." Members of the Party committee have different backgrounds and every one has his own strong and weak points. The "squad leader" must be good at learning from their strong points and develop them and must not lightly dismiss other people's views.

A leading member of the Party committee once put forward an opinion at a Party committee meeting concerning the active development of local industry in Maoming. At that time I thought as this comrade was formerly in charge of industries, so he must have been comparatively more deeply influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of operating enterprises and by the old rules and regulations. So his opinion might not be right and therefore I did not support his opinion actively. Later, after I studied Chairman Mao's teaching "We must discuss matters with the comrades, discuss them thoroughly and listen to various different views" I conducted an over-all analysis on his opinion and discovered that it was correct.

Now why did I not listen carefully to a correct opinion and support it? An examination showed that I was one-sidedly thinking that I was right. This is a subjective idealist way of thinking in which one often thinks too much of oneself and fails to give sufficient respect to other people. In my case I came from the PLA and local comrades pay great respect to comrades from the PLA. Under such circumstances we comrades from the PLA must be all the more modest and prudent, respect the views of the local comrades, and learn from their strong points. Dealing with local comrades from the metaphysical viewpoint and to dismiss their views lightly is unfavorable to the development of their enthusiasm, unfavorable to the unification of the leadership squad, and unfavorable to the strengthening of democratic centralism and exercising of the correct leadership of the Party committee.

We must treat ourselves as well as other people with the principle of one divided into two before we can truly respect other people. When treating ourselves in accordance with the principle of one divided into two we must be good at finding out our shortcomings and faults and prevent the development of arrogance and self-complacency and the idea of thinking that

we are always right. When dealing with other people in accordance with the principle of one divided into two we must be good at finding out other people's strong points and use them to compensate for our own weak points.

Be Courageous and Conduct Self-Criticism

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must have the spirit of self-criticism and the courage of correcting our shortcomings and mistakes in our own work." Shortcomings and mistakes of this or that kind are inevitable in the work of the Party committee. The practice of blaming the shortcomings and mistakes on other people when they exist or taking the responsibility with courage is a question which has a bearing not only on the unity of the "squad members" but also on whether we can overcome the shortcomings and mistakes and turn one man's experience into everybody's asset. "Under certain conditions bad things may bring about good results." The "squad leader's" emphasis on the shortcomings and mistakes is one of the important conditions for turning bad things into good things.

Among the "squad members" the "squad leader" is usually on the side of the principal aspect of contradictions. Shortcomings or mistakes arising from work generally have a relation of this or that kind with the "squad leader." Therefore the "squad leader" must actively assume this responsibility and mobilize everybody to conduct conscientious discussions before they can absorb the lessons together and before he can make the situation favorable for the transformation of his own world outlook.

On one occasion when the masses put forward a criticism about the improper assignment of personnel, both of the two members of the Party committee in charge of this matter boldly conducted self-criticism. However, I felt that this was a negligence on my part because although the Party committee conducted some discussions on this matter beforehand and made certain decisions in principle, it did not make a careful study of this question and therefore failed to prevent this improper assignment before it happened.

So I conducted an honest self-criticism and mobilized everybody to sum up experience and lessons which should be learned from this incident so as to use them as a guide in future work. This also consolidated the unity among the "squad members," making it easier to strengthen democratic centralism in the Party in the future.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Under the Great Inspiration of the Spirit of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 9th Party Central Committee, PLA Leadership Cadres At Various Levels Lead in the Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works

- Remold the world outlook more consciously, heighten the consciousness in the execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and give an effective boost to the build-up of the army in regard to its revolutionization and combat readiness.

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 12, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch, January 11) Under the great inspiration of the spirit of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the leadership cadres of the Chinese People's Liberation Army at various levels, filled with boundless, deep proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao and in close coordination with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, take the lead in the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works. They remold their world outlook more consciously and persevere in applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism as a guide to revolutionary practice. They heighten continuously their consciousness in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The practical act of leading in study and application on the part of the broad masses of leading cadres gives an effective boost to the continuous development of an upsurge in the spectacular army-wide movement for the study and application of philosophy.

The upsurge in the army-wide movement for the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works has developed rapidly, thanks to the call of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee. This is a natural development of the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the past ten years and a vivid manifestation of the fact that the great Mao Tse-tung's thought has become popularized more extensively. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee issued a call for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, the leadership organs at various levels of the whole army attached great importance to the matter. In an endless stream of circulars issued, they demanded that all their subordinate army units and leading cadres at and above the regiment level in particular must stand at the foremost front and take the lead in study and application. At the first inkling of it, the No. 1 men of various military and administrative organs swung into action. Brimming over with political enthusiasm, they vigorously consolidated their study efforts.

In various units leadership groups for study were universally set up. The study system was improved. Proper arrangements were combined with regular inspections. One level was made to cope with another. All levels led each other forward. Leadership cadres' study classes and forums sprang

up like bamboo shoots after a spring rainfall. The broad masses of leading cadres were assiduous in study, courageous in practice and serious in summing up experience. They consciously attained the aim of not relaxing their efforts even under a still tighter work schedule, not yielding to the squeeze under the still greater pressure of arduous tasks, and not getting stumped by still more difficulties. They constantly went deep into the midst of the lower levels and the midst of the masses. They took the lead in discussing and applying what had been gained in study and humbly listening to the comments of fighters. This was to make the study effort deepen continuously. Many leading cadres integrated the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works with the reading of some basic works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. They thus further heightened their own political and theoretical level and their capacity for distinguishing between bona fide and sham Marxism. The living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works by the broad masses of leading cadres gave an effective boost to the building of the army in regard to revolutionization and combat readiness. It brought about a new lively picture on the ideological and political fronts.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." For years, many cadres followed the great leader Chairman Mao as they continuously made contributions to the Party and the people during the war of revolution and in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They had the personal experience of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and came to understand deeply that at various crucial historical moments it was Chairman Mao who set right the course and led the revolution to victory. From a long period of practical revolutionary struggle, they have come to understand that Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking is the theoretical basis of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee called on us to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works. This is a need in continuously heightening the consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and in the better implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a need in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and the greatest gesture of concern for us by Chairman Mao.

In the light of the revolutionary situation, many leading cadres of Canton and Wuhan army units see the urgency of study. In the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line they see the need of study. In the light of the leadership's responsibilities, they also see the importance of study. In this way, they have enhanced considerably their awareness of the great significance of the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. They have come to understand deeply that simple proletarian feeling cannot be made the substitute for the consciousness of line struggle and that on the mere strength of past experience they cannot cope with the needs of the fast developing revolutionary situation. Only through assiduous study in struggle can they follow Chairman Mao closely every step of the way and carry socialist revolution through to the end.

With the lofty sense of responsibility that they have toward the Chinese revolution and world revolution, the leading cadres of many army units in Nanking and Chengtu have applied themselves to the study of Chairman Mao's

philosophic works like one driven by thirst and hunger. The more they study the deeper the feelings they cherish for the great leader Chairman Mao and the greater their determination to follow Chairman Mao closely in continuing the revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In leading a revolution to victory, a political party must rely on the correctness of its own political line and a consolidated organization." By linking closely the history of the two-line struggle in our Party and personal experience in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leading cadres of various army units vigorously criticize and repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They come to understand further that to make revolution we must have a correct line. They realize deeply that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our Party's lifeline and a basic guarantee for revolutionary victory. With such a line we can have everything; with this line cut off we shall lose everything. The broad masses of leading cadres understand that only through seriously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and assiduously remolding the world outlook can they understand more deeply and implement more consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the light of the history of the two-line struggle in the Party, the Party committee of a certain Shenyang army unit conducted a special-topic discussion in the course of study. They said that the victory and development of our revolution came about because Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line had continuously triumphed over the "Left-" and right-leaning opportunist line in the Party and proletarian dialectical materialism and historical materialism had continuously triumphed over bourgeois idealism and metaphysics. To insure our forging ahead triumphantly forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must seek the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, enhance the awareness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and heighten the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In study, the Party committee of a certain Party army unit reviewed the history of its own fighting and came to understand deeply that so long as classes, class contradictions and class struggle existed, the struggle between the two lines would not cease. To keep a sober head at any time, we must unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and cannot do without studying Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Bearing in mind the problem of building up the unit in regard to revolutionization and combat-readiness, the Party committee of a certain air force group seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works, studied penetratingly the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Affairs Committee, unfolded revolutionary mass criticism, and summed up experience. They came to understand deeply that to give prominence to proletarian politics or military affairs was a focal point of the struggle between two military lines. To implement Chairman Mao's army-building line, we must handle properly the relations between politics and military affairs. Politics must be put in command of military affairs. "One-good" must be made to lead forward the "three-good." The two cannot

be reversed or put on the same par. Nor could one be superseded by the other. They persisted in grasping "one-good" without forgetting about leading the "three-good" forward, and persisted in grasping "three-good" without forgetting about putting "one-good" in command. This gave a considerable boost to the fighting power of the army unit.

In the upsurge of the movement for the study and application of philosophy, the leading cadres at various levels have come to understand that the kind of a line being implemented is determined by the kind of a world outlook one has. Only by firmly fostering a proletarian world outlook can we in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles maintain a firm and correct political direction. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Remold the objective world and also remold the subjective world," they act as both a motive force in revolution and also a target of revolution. They have further heightened the consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To stimulate better their own ideological revolutionization, the Party committee of a certain regiment--an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a Kunming army unit--constantly go deep into the midst of companies to look for their own shortcomings in the remolding of the world outlook. They stay at advanced companies and take Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts as a weapon in helping the companies to pinpoint achievements and uncover contradictions with courage. The aim is to stimulate the continuous progress of advanced companies.

They also stay at backward companies and persist in applying the "one dividing into two" viewpoint to an overall review of the company. This gives full play to positive factors. Backward companies are helped to catch up with the advanced rapidly. When achievements are scored by a company, the Party committee members would look for shortcomings in the midst of praise. When problems crop up in a company, they would take the initiative in looking for the cause in themselves. The results of such an approach not only give an effective boost to the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee members but also stimulate the continuous development of the "4-good" movement.

Through practice, the Party committee of a certain Lanchow army unit have come to understand that in remolding the world outlook the leading cadres cannot do without the help of the masses. Only by putting in proper place the relations between individuals and the masses and serving as willing students of the masses can we speed up the remolding of the world outlook. They constantly go deep into the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles to draw political nourishment from the masses and stimulate the remolding of the world outlook. The more they walk ahead in continuing the revolution the bigger the strides they make. They are called by the masses "leaders in the conscious remolding of world outlook." In study, the broad masses of leading cadres closely combine the reality of thinking with a conscious effort in fighting "self" and criticizing revisionism and in setting off a revolution in the depths of the soul. They said, "Only by applying the proletarian 'public interest' to the elimination of the bourgeois 'self,'

and dialectical materialism and historical materialism to the conquest of idealism and metaphysics in our minds can we continuously achieve new fruitful results in ideological revolutionization."

The members of the Party committee of a certain air force unit of the navy and the Party committee of a certain regiment of a Foochow army unit have combined the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works with the study of the "three constantly read articles" and constantly analyzed the laws governing the transformation of their own thinking. They lay hold of the main problems and make a continuous practice of fighting "self" and criticizing revisionism and wresting the initiative in ideological transformation. They said, "The remolding of the world outlook is like climbing up a mountain or a slope. Our eyes must be fixed on the top and our feet firmly planted on the ground as we keep removing one obstacle after another. Only in this way can we gradually reach the peak in ideological revolutionization." Many leading cadres committed to "three-support and two-military" work constantly lay hold of problems that show tendencies in a certain period, and select for study one or several basic viewpoints from Chairman Mao's philosophic works. They also conduct open-door rectification activities and listen to the comments of the masses. This enables them to become more modest and prudent and carry out various struggle-criticism-transformation tasks more firmly and penetratingly, under a very favorable situation.

"The problem of study style is one method of thinking for leadership organs, the whole body of cadres and the entire body of Party members. It is a problem of our attitude toward Marxism-Leninism and one of work attitude of the comrades of the whole Party." In the course of study, the leadership cadres at various levels have developed the study style of linking theory with practice promoted by Chairman Mao. They study assiduously, practice courageously and sum up experience seriously. The level of study keeps rising. By adopting the method calling for "study with problems in mind, application in the course of practice and thinking on encountering a problem," many leading cadres filled with profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao apply immediately what they have learned. Through flexible study and application, they have achieved instant results. Outstanding achievements are made in study.

Through the practice of "looking for problems in the two-line struggle, looking for causes in the world outlook, looking for answers in Chairman Mao's works and seeking experience in the practice of struggle," a certain Shenyang PLA unit squeezed time to delve into problems and study seriously. This enabled its study effort to deepen step by step.

Many leading cadres of the Tsinan army units and the Sinkiang Military Region have combined assiduous study with diligent thinking and learned the method of analysis and cultivated the habit of making analysis. They have also adopted the practice of "learning by inviting people over or going outdoors" and humbly studied local advanced experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. This has stimulated considerably their own study efforts.

In study, the leading cadres of various army units pay attention to preventing theory from getting divorced from practice. They are also mindful of preventing the tendency toward levity in study. Many leading cadres combine study with practice and the summing up of experience and consciously reform the subjective world and the objective world. Their efforts are crowned with marked results.

In line with the epistemology of dialectical materialism, the Party committee of a certain aviators unit of the air force has gradually grasped the law governing flying practice under complex weather conditions. They have improved the quality of training and insured safety in flying. This has considerably enhanced the fighting power of the unit.

Bearing in mind the problems in "three-support and two-military work," the Party committee of the people's armed forces unit of Loting hsien, Kwangtung Province, has studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic works creatively. In the struggle of leading the revolutionary masses in changing heaven and earth, they "gave publicity to the inherent dialectics in things to stimulate their transformation." They have changed the backward features of a poverty-stricken mountain village. They said, "One becomes invincible when directing battles with Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts."

With the people of the whole country triumphantly taking a big stride into 1971, the leading cadres at various levels of the whole army have become more militant and daring, and full of ambitions. Their determination is to turn the great call of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee into their own practical action; show perseverance in the proper study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works; regard the remolding of world outlook and the elevation of the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the main theme of study; resolutely execute the various fighting tasks put forward by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao at the head and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy head; and "get united to win still greater victories" under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

* * *

PLA Leading Cadres Take Initiative in Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1971)

leading cadres of the chinese people's liberation army at all levels are taking the initiative in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works.

they are consciously remoulding their world outlook, using dialectical and historical materialism to guide revolutionary practice and constantly heightening their consciousness in carrying out and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the leading role played by the cadres has given impetus to the surging movement in the army to study and apply philosophy, and promoted army building along the line of revolutionization and militancy.

the army-wide movement to study chairman mao's philosophic works reached a high tide in immediate response to the call of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee last september. it is an inevitable development of the decade-old mass movement to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, and a vivid expression of the growing popularization of great mao tsetung thought.

leading organizations at all levels in the army attached great importance to the call of the second plenary session and set up leading groups in all units to guide and constantly improve this study. practising what they advocate, the leading cadres studied hard and conscientiously summed up their experience. they went to the grass-root units, reported to the masses on their experience in applying what they had learned, and took serious note of the comments of the fighters so as to gain a deeper understanding of what they studied. many leading cadres combined their study of chairman mao's philosophic works with the study of basic writings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin, so as to elevate their level of political theory and enhance their ability to distinguish between genuine marxism-leninism and false.

in connection with the history of inner-party struggle between the two lines and their own experience in the great proletarian cultural revolution, leading cadres criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, and gained a deeper understanding of how necessary it is to follow the correct line in making revolution. summing up the understanding they gained, they said: "chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our party and the basic guarantee for victory in the revolution. when we have this line, we have everything. if we lose this line, we will lose everything. chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking is the theoretical basis of his proletarian revolutionary line. only by conscientiously studying chairman mao's philosophic thinking and remoulding our world outlook, can we gain a deeper understanding of chairman mao's revolutionary line and implement it more consciously.

in the course of study, the party committee of a p.l.a. peking unit reviewed the fighting course it had traversed and recognized that as long as classes, class contradiction

and class struggle exist, the struggle between the two lines will never cease. in order to have a clear orientation at all times and unswervingly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, it is imperative to study chairman mao's philosophic works.

the party committee of an airforce group conscientiously studied chairman mao's philosophic works and the decision of the kutien meeting and the decision of the 1960 enlarged meeting of the military commission of the party central committee in relation to the question of building the army unit along the line of revolutionization and militancy. it recognized that whether prominence is given to proletarian politics or to military affairs is the focal point of the struggle between the two military lines. implementation of chairman mao's line on army building means correctly handling the relation between politics and military affairs. the party committee persisted in placing politics in command of military affairs. in the campaign to create four-good companies, it correctly handled the relation between excellence im political ideology and excellence in the three other aspects. as a result, the combat ability of the group rose.

in the upsurge of this study, the leading cadres at all levels recognized that the line one follows is determined by one's world outlook. only by fostering the proletarian world outlook, can one maintain a firm and correct political orientation in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. in line with chairman mao's teaching on the need "to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world", they took themselves as the target as well as the motive force of revolution and raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

members of a regimental party committee which is an advanced collective of the p.l.a. kunming units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought often went down to the companies to find out in what way they lagged behind in remoulding their world outlook.

members of the party committees of a unit of the p.l.a. naval air force and a regiment of the p.l.a. fukien units combined the study of chairman mao's philosophic works with the study of the three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains") and often analyzed the laws governing the changes im their thinking. they grasped their own major problem and repeatedly fought self and criticized revisionism in remoulding their world outlook.

many leading cadres taking part in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training) often grasped the problems which revealed some certain trend of thought in a given period and studied one or several basic points in chairman mao's philosophic works. they also carried out open-door rectification to hear the opinions from the masses so as to do struggle-criticism-transformation in a more deep-going and down-to-earth way.

in the study, the leading cadres at all levels adhered to the revolutionary style of study that links theory and practice as chairman mao has always taught. they studied a viewpoint and applied it in a living way so as to get quick results. such study is fruitful.

many leading cadres of the p.l.a. tsinan units and the p.l.a. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional command combined hard study and hard thinking and developed the habit of analyzing problems. they modestly learned from the local people their advanced experience in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works. this helped improve their study.

the party committee of a unit of the p.l.a. air force, in line with dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, gradually grasped the laws governing flight training in complicated meteorological conditions, improved the quality of training and ensured safety. this greatly raised the combat ability of the unit.

HEALTH

Mass Campaign in Kiangsu To "Send Away God of Plague"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1971)

(NCNA Nanking, January 11) During the upsurge of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the broad revolutionary masses in areas in Kiangsu Province where schistosomiasis (snail fever) was prevalent firmly grasped the favorable current situation and launched a spectacular campaign of exterminating snails in areas bordering rivers and lakes, in response to Chairman Mao's great call "Schistosomiasis must be exterminated without fail." They touched off an upsurge of a mass campaign of preventing snail fever. In the 23 hsien and municipalities bordering rivers and lakes, more than 300,000 fighters of the snail-exterminating army set up tents and opened battlefields of "sending away the god of plague" in areas, totalling more than 700 li in length, bordering the Yangtze River, Lake T'aihu and Lake Kaopao. They firmly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of medical and health work. Braving the cold winds from the rivers and the lakes and treading the ice-bound and frosted grounds, they exterminated snails in 140,000 mow of land in a month, more than the total areas of land bordering the rivers and lakes where snails were destroyed in the past 14 years.

A conspicuous characteristic of the campaign of exterminating snails in areas bordering the rivers and lakes in Kiangsu in winter was that the leadership paid close attention to this campaign and was firm in their determination and tightly grasped the line education. Before the campaign of exterminating snails started, a few leading cadres of some areas thought that this campaign might be carried out slowly since a few major campaigns of exterminating snails had already been launched in the preceding year, the snails in inland areas had been exterminated basically and only the areas bordering the rivers and the lakes were to be dealt with. Some other cadres also feared hardship, thinking that the land bordering the rivers and the lakes were extensive in area and had complex geographical conditions and the task was arduous, so that they found it difficult to make a decision. The provincial revolutionary committee promptly called a third meeting of prevention of snail fever and organized all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on the prevention of snail fever and the spirit of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party and to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the prevention of snail fever, thereby greatly heightening the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres of the struggle between the two lines.

Under the leadership of the principal responsible comrades of the provincial revolutionary committee, the leading cadres of revolutionary committees at various lower levels went in groups to the areas infested with snails. During their investigations and visits, they directly felt the urgent demand and strong wish of the poor and lower-middle peasants of driving away the "god of plague." They also deeply realized that to launch a successful campaign

of exterminating the snails in areas bordering the rivers and the lakes was a decisive battle to consolidate the achievements in the prevention of snail fever in inland areas and a solid action to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and public health work. They stated that they would, with deep proletarian feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants, do a good job of exterminating the snails in areas bordering rivers and the lakes. Many comrades consciously criticized the world outlook of the coward and lazy man and were confident and determined in fighting a good battle of exterminating the snails in areas bordering rivers and lakes.

The principal responsible comrades of the revolutionary committees of Soochow, Liuho, Yangchou and Chenchiang administrative districts personally led the revolutionary committees of various hsien infested with snails and the leading comrades of the departments in charge of prevention of snail fever, water conservation and communications to go many times to the areas bordering rivers and lakes to make investigations and to get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to draw up plans of exterminating snails and to put into effect measures of exterminating snails. The principal leading comrades of many hsien and communes in areas afflicted with snail fever personally took command and ate, lived, studied and fought together with the broad masses, acting as both commanders and fighters in the battle of exterminating snails. Under the leadership of the leading comrades at various levels, the broad masses were higher in spirit and firmer in determination than ever and pushed forward the progress of the battle of exterminating snails in areas bordering rivers and lakes.

To make the extermination of the snails progress triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of medical and health work, various localities held study classes and discussion-application meetings at various levels and adopted all possible means to propagandize Chairman Mao's great directive of prevention of snail fever when the battle of exterminating snails started. Cherishing deep proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants made strenuous efforts to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and heightened their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line of medical and health work. The broad masses said: "The 'god of plague' has to be sent away by man's effort, and man must be red ideologically. Let us bear in mind Chairman Mao's words and muster forces to drive away the 'god of plague.'" They sharply criticized, verbally and in writing, the reactionary fallacy "there must be snails where there is soil; snail fever cannot be eliminated totally" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents on the front of prevention of snail fever. As a result, Chairman Mao's proletarian line of medical and health work was disseminated to every household and imprinted ever more deeply in the minds of the people.

In the battle of exterminating snails, many areas obtained materials locally, adopted simple and indigenous methods and made economical use of materials, setting up shacks built of reeds on the banks and shores of rivers and lakes. The broad masses broke down the conventions laid down by "experts" in exterminating snails in the past. In the spirit of self-reliance and hard

struggle, they adopted means appropriate to local conditions and created many methods of exterminating snails with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

At Hunghsingchou, Liuho hsien, where snails were hidden in fissures found in more than 100,000 willow trees, women commune members climbed up the trees one by one, looked into the fissures one by one and used their hairpins to pick out all the snails.

In the battle of exterminating snails in areas bordering rivers and lakes, various localities also levelled the land, built water conservation projects, pruned the trees and planted trees, pushing forward the continuous and deep-going development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. At present, the cadres and the masses taking part in the battle of exterminating snails conscientiously study the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, the Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i magazine of the Party Central Committee and are determined to advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of medical and health work and to win a still greater victory in the extermination of snail fever.

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Mass Movement of Exterminating Snails Unfolded Intensively in Areas Neighboring Lake Tungt'ing, Hunan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1971)

(NCNA Changsha, January 11) Under the leadership of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee and the provincial revolutionary committee, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in areas neighboring Lake Tungt'ing, Hunan Province, where schistosomiasis (snail fever) is prevalent, tightly grasp the opportunity and are going further to unfold a mass movement of preventing snail fever based on the extermination of snails and in close coordination with the building of water conservation projects and accumulation of manure in winter. In only two months after November last year, a million laborers in areas bordering Lake Tungt'ing succeeded in exterminating snails in more than 800,000 mow of land.

The principal responsible comrades of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee and the provincial revolutionary committee paid close attention to the prevention and cure of snail fever. They personally took part in the provincial meetings of prevention of snail fever, went many times to the areas afflicted with snail fever to hold talks with the poor and lower-middle peasants and "barefoot doctors," tightly grasped the struggle between the two lines on the front of prevention of snail fever and concretely strengthened leadership over the prevention of snail fever in the province. The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various lower levels also charged full-time leading cadres to conscientiously take responsibility of grasping the prevention of snail fever.

In Hanshou hsien and Hsiangyin hsien, after the CCP hsien committees were established, the principal leading comrades and the hsien committee members went to areas afflicted with snail fever and got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on "sending away the god of plague" and to take part in the battle of exterminating snails. In the 31 communes in Hanshou hsien, the Party committee secretaries or deputy secretaries went personally to the spots by the side of the lake to grasp the extermination of snails, giving a great impetus to the victorious development of the campaign to destroy snails.

During the battle of exterminating the snails, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels held study classes and used Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of "sending away the god of plageu" to arouse and arm the masses, insuring the victorious development of the extermination of snails along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the area around Tungt'ingwei, Hsiangyin hsien, various communes, brigades and production teams have, since winter last year, set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in sites marked for extermination of snails. In the study classes, they universally carried out the activities of "studying, criticizing and recalling," that is, studying Chairman Mao's directive "Schistosomiasis must be exterminated without fail," criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work,

and recalling the class sufferings, the national sufferings and the danger and damage brought about by snail fever. After going through these activities, the cadres and the masses raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, heightened their confidence of winning a sure victory in the extermination of schistosomes and fully displayed their revolutionary vigor in the struggle to exterminate snails.

The responsible comrades of the CCP Hanshou hsien committee went deep to the sites and tightly grasped the quality of the work of extermination of snails. As soon as they discovered any problem, they called a meeting on the spot and got together with the basic-level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts, to hold mass meetings of short discussion, and to correctly handle the relations between the part and the whole, between quantity and quality, and between high speed and fine quality. They set up a system of responsibility governing fixed leadership, fixed manpower and fixed tasks, and the system of extermination and acceptance of work by the leaders, the masses and the technicians in the form of "three-in-one combination." In this way, the mass movement of exterminating snails developed more extensively and in greater depth.

While leading the extermination of snails, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels persisted in the mass line and tightly grasped the improvement of the style of leadership. Many leading members went deep to the first line of extermination of snails to make investigations, to grasp the law of distribution of snails and to formulate measures to exterminate snails. They conscientiously grasped the typical cases and used the experiences acquired at the spots to guide the work in an area, thereby making the whole of the fight of exterminating snails to develop more rapidly and more effectively.

The responsible comrades of the CCP Hsiangyin hsien committee and the hsien militia department personally led more than 100 militiamen to go to the spots by the side of Lake Tungt'ing to set up three posts of experimental extermination of snails, exercised face-to-face leadership and acquired experience in exterminating snails. They called meetings on the spot to disseminate this experience. This greatly quickened the progress of extermination of snails.

On the first line of extermination of snails, the leaders at various levels led the broad revolutionary masses to persist in Chairman Mao's directives about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." They brought the positive factors of man into full play, adopted means appropriate to the local simple conditions and obtained materials locally, saving much money for the State.

In Chouwenmiao commune, Hanshou hsien, more than 10,000 poor and lower-middle peasants joined the fight against the snails under the leadership of the commune Party committee. With their red hearts and their hands, they exterminated snails in more than 20,000 mow of land without spending a cent of the State's.

At Hohsingchou in Yuanchiang hsien, more than 19,000 militiamen in the sites marked for snail extermination and winter reclamation obtained materials locally, set up shacks built of reeds, made beds and benches of reeds, and built bridges of reeds, saving much money for the State. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the cadres and the masses also created many methods, which were proved effective, of exterminating snails and derived good experience of exterminating snails in vast areas of land bordering the lakes.

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Growth to Maturity of Educated Youths Settling in Border Areas of Yunnan Province

(Kunming, China News Service, December 9, 1970)

A large group of educated youths who came from various places of our motherland to settle down in the broad countryside on the border of Yunnan Province and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants are growing to maturity.

Rural leadership organs in various places of Yunnan and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have made appropriate arrangements for the political and ideological education, productive labor and livelihood conditions for the educated youths. The poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated youths jointly make a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The peasants give regular lectures to the youths on the class struggle history of the villages and the history of families, pointing out the evils of the old society, chatting about the happiness of the new society, and raising the awakening of the youths to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. At the same time, they, in a hand-in-hand way, teach the educated youths production knowledge so that they can play their role in the three struggles of class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiment.

After their arrival in the rural areas, the educated youths eat, live, labor, and study together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and jointly carry out revolutionary mass criticism. During the three revolutionary struggles, they modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants their profound proletarian affection for and boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, learned from them their resolute proletarian stand, their revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, their noble qualities of diligence and frugality. They showed a clear-cut stand during the rural proletarian struggles and feared no hardship or fatigue during their labor. After a period of tempering, their class feelings showed clear changes, hurrying when the poor and lower-middle peasants were hurrying, thinking what the poor and lower-middle peasants were thinking, and getting along amicably with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Four young girls, including Ma P'ei-hsien, from Kunming municipality, settled down in Hsianantung production brigade, Hunghsin commune, Yingchiang hsien. With the assistance given by the cadres of the production brigade, they opened a farming-and-study primary school and an evening school of political studies for the adults. They, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, studied Chairman Mao's works. Many old poor peasants who were illiterate in the past now can recite the brilliant "three constantly read articles."

Chao Yung-k'ang, an educated youth from Kunming municipality, settled down in Chiencheng production brigade, Juili hsien. He, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, repaired worn-out articles and utilized waste

materials to construct a small hydro-electric station so as to provide electric light for the local poor and lower-middle peasants. During the installation of the broadcasting network, he adopted many methods to convert the radio-receiver into a receiving and transmitting set in order to save money for the poor and lower-middle peasants. He adopted indigenous methods to build a film-slide projector, made slides about domestic and foreign current events, scientific knowledge and about the good people and good things of the locality and showed the slides in the nearby production teams. This received welcome from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The educated youths who settled down at the No. 4 production team of Hsinchieh commune, Chinning hsien, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, carried out rational close-planting, popularized good seed strains and achieved a good rice crop of an average of 800 catties per mow. A group of educated youths who settled down at the Pichilan production team of Lanping hsien, with the assistance of the poor and lower-middle peasants, actively conducted scientific experiments and broke down the local convention that winter wheat could not be planted, thereby achieving a bumper harvest of both wheat and rice.

The home town of educated youth Liu Teng-fu is in a poor mountain area suffering from a grain shortage every year. He returned and participated in the battle of transforming the backward production conditions. The main problem in the area was the shortage of water. He and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants found an underground river in the nearby area of Tahsiaotung. Then, after a bitter battle of two months, they dug a tunnel 30 meters long, two meters wide, and three meters high, to lead water from the cave and irrigate large areas of farmland. They also utilized the water from the underground river to build a small electric-generating station to supply electricity for lighting, flour milling and rice husking. This produced a prosperous atmosphere in the poor mountain area.

Educated youth Chang Ya-ch'in from Shanghai, since her arrival in Hungchi production brigade in the Lantsang Laku Nationality Autonomous Region, became a "bare-foot doctor," wholeheartedly curing diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants. One day, the baby child of a poor woman peasant was having difficulty in sucking milk and was crying. Chang Ya-ch'in hurried to her home, and after a diagnosis, the baby was found suffering from breathing difficulty because the trachea was blocked by phlegm. She did not have a phlegm-sucking instrument. At this moment, she thought of the brilliant image of Comrade Bethune, the fighter of international communism, and firmly holding up the child, she sucked the phlegm out with her mouth. The child was thus saved. The poor woman peasant said to her emotionally: "You are really a good doctor of our poor and lower-middle peasants." Chang Ya-ch'in modestly said: "Chairman Mao taught us to do this. We ought to thank Chairman Mao. To serve the poor and lower-middle peasants is the greatest happiness."

With the education and assistance given by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated youths have become a new contingent for the building of socialist new rural areas in Yunnan. Many of them have been rated activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Some have been selected to be leadership members of communes, production brigades, and production teams, and others were elected members of revolutionary committees at hsien and province levels.

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RURAL EDUCATION

Educational Undertakings in Haik'ang Hsien, Kwangtung, Takes on A New Look

by

Yeh Hsiang-jung (叶向荣)

(Peking, China News Service, December 14, 1970)

The educational undertakings in Haik'ang hsien, Kwangtung Province, guided by the brilliance of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, have rapidly developed. Socialist new-type schools have emerged everywhere. Middle and primary schools in the whole hsien are all full of vitality and present a revolutionary appearance.

Haik'ang hsien is situated in the middle part of the Leichow Peninsula. Before the liberation, under the Kuomintang reactionary rule, the cultural and educational undertakings here were lagging behind. There were in the hsien only four middle schools and 43 primary schools. Enrollment of school-age children was only 1.4 percent and most of them were children of rich families. "School gates open toward the sky, children of the poor cannot enter. Because of dark social conditions, one generation after another remains illiterate." This folk song gives a description of the people's culture in Leichow before the liberation.

After the liberation, educational undertakings in Haik'ang hsien developed rapidly. Up to 1964, the number of middle schools and primary schools in the hsien increased six times and 18 times respectively over those before the liberation, rapidly changing the backward condition of culture of the old society. But, due to the interference by the revisionist educational line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, the development of educational undertakings were still insufficient to meet the demand for schooling for the children of the broad masses of people.

The great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist educational line. Under Chairman Mao's instruction: "In rural areas, we should let the most reliable ally of the working class--the poor and lower-middle peasants, manage schools and colleges," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have ascended to the political arena of education and culture, managed the schools and brought about a new look for the educational undertakings.

In the hsien every village has opened primary schools, every production brigade has opened junior middle schools, and every commune, senior middle schools. In middle schools alone the number of classes increased ten times over that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the number of students increased more than eleven times. The hsien also opened teachers' schools, agricultural schools, industrial schools, and public health schools. At present, all children of the poor and lower-middle peasants can go to their nearest schools--primary schools within the village,

junior middle schools within the production brigade, and senior middle schools within the commune. The hsien has universalized primary and junior middle school education. Tiaofeng commune is in an out-of-the-way area, and in the old society only four or five large villages out of a total of 83 villages had private schools. At present, this commune runs primary schools in every village, junior middle schools in production brigades, and one senior middle school and one secondary teachers' school in the commune. Ch'engchiao village, Fucheng commune, was acclaimed as "a village of culture" before the liberation. But among the 700 residents in the village, during the 20 years before 1949, only four children of landlords and rich peasants studied in universities, seven studied in middle schools, and over ten attended primary schools, while the children of poor and lower-middle peasants were all illiterate. After the liberation, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants came into their own and this village really became one of culture. The number of students attending universities from the village increased five times over that before the liberation; and school-age children and youths also entered primary schools and middle schools. Old poor peasant Ch'en Wei-han and all his ancestors were illiterate. Now, out of his seven children, two daughters attended senior middle schools, and five sons are in either junior middle schools or primary schools. He himself also graduated from a spare-time school. He said emotionally: "In the old society, we poor people were deprived of the right to study; and in the new society, we are masters of culture. We owe this to Chairman Mao's good leadership."

Since the management of schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants, an educational revolution has been unfolded in accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Instruction." They organized the teachers to make a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and a new trend of studying for the revolution has emerged in the schools. In Pojenli, an out-of-the-way mountain village of 300 inhabitants, in Shanchien production brigade, Tiaofeng commune, where a hill lies behind the village and a river in front, it is inconvenient for the children to go to school. Sung Ch'i-chin, a primary school teacher of the commune, volunteered to come to this village to open a school in order to let the children have a chance to study. He broke down old conventions and enrolled children without imposing an age limit so as to enable all the school-age children to study. Poor peasant Sung T'i-ch'iang has a seven-year-old child named Sung Fei-ya, who could not even utter the sound of "Mama" because of his impaired vocal organ as a result of a severe illness when he was young. Mr. Sung, in an attempt to help this child, everyday took him to his house in rainy or stormy weather, or severe winter or hot summer days, and patiently taught him to speak, demonstrating pronunciation motions, and correcting the pronunciation movement of his mouth. Under teacher Sung's enthusiastic assistance, Fei-ya was able to speak and made good progress in his school lessons. Because of his living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, teacher Sung was elected by the masses as an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Kwangtung Province for the past two years, and as a member of the Standing Committee of the Hai-k'ang Hsien Revolutionary Committee. All the masses praise him as a good teacher who wholeheartedly serves the people.

In order to thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's educational line that "education must serve proletarian politics, and combine with productive labor," various middle schools and primary schools have intensified the teaching of production practice in coordination with the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiment. Various middle schools and primary schools in the hsien have opened small farms, small factories, small forest grounds, small livestock husbandry farms, linking teaching with productive labor. Chang Hsi-chuan, a teacher of the Fucheng Senior Middle School, Fucheng commune, when teaching the subject of "agricultural scientific experiments," took the students to the nearby production brigade to learn scientific farming methods from the poor and lower-middle peasants as a practical experiment. They studied the rice growth process at a small farm of the school and succeeded in producing a kind of insecticide which enabled the paddy rice in the small farm to speed up the growth of rice ears and raise the percentage of strong ears. Their experiences were popularized in Fucheng, Paisha, Shentang, and Yangchia communes with good results. When Ho An-hsiang, a teacher of the middle-school teachers' class of the primary school of Lingchieh production brigade, Tangchia commune, taught the subject of "internal combustion engine," he took the students to the grain processing plant of the brigade and asked the poor and lower-middle peasants in the plant to explain the theory of internal combustion engineers and to teach the operation of diesel oil motors. After the study, the teacher and the students all knew how to operate a diesel oil engine and to process rice for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Seeing this, the commune members smiled and said: "You are on the right track of teaching, and we do not have to worry any more."

The "May 7" road has tempered new people and borne fruit for the educational revolution. In various middle schools and primary schools in Haik'ang hsien, nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, a generation of new people is growing up. During the first half of this year, 25,737 students in the hsien were elected activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. New people and new events were reported from both inside and outside the schools. In the Chiehfang primary school, Leichow chen, each of the 24 classes (including junior middle school classes attached to the school) has organized a Mao Tse-tung thought production team, and 1,245 students of the school have joined various activities to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought. The students have volunteered to organize "serve the people teams," doing regular work such as carrying water, sweeping the ground, gathering firewood, cooking for army dependents and old poor peasants and collecting and carrying manure for the production teams. During the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, 40 percent of the students in this school were rated "five-good" students and 60 percent of the school-age youths joined the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Serving the public selflessly and discarding self-interest for the sake of others has become a trend. On September 26 this year, Mo Ch'in, a student of Peiho Middle School, Peiho commune, picked up a purse with ¥550.4 on the road. He remembered Chairman Mao's teaching of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self," and immediately handed the purse over

to the school revolutionary committee. Later, he made a search in over 30 villages and found the owner and returned the money to Ch'en Ming, a poor peasant of Pienchang village, Peiyang production brigade, Peiho commune. Cases like this have been too numerous to mention.

Graduates from universities and middle schools in Haik'ang hsien have fervently responded to Chairman Mao's call of "educated youths should go to the rural areas, and it is necessary for them to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." With a high aspiration to build a socialist new rural area, they proceeded to settle down in the rural villages, playing an active role in the three revolutionary movements. Two hundred and eighty-nine students who graduated from the Fucheng Middle School last year and went to the rural areas with revolutionary enthusiasm to settle down in various production teams have grown up after receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Among them, 179 became agricultural technicians, 110 became tutors of Chairman Mao's works in the production brigades, public health personnel, and some of them became cadres of production brigades and communes. Among them, 193 were rated activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They said with resolution: "The road of integrating educated youths with the workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao is a road for us to transform our world outlook and continue our revolution. We are determined to go along."

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WOMAN VETERINARY

A Woman Veterinary of a Commune

by
Chun Yen (春燕)

(Peking, China News Service, Dec. 16, 1970)

Below Huangtzu Mountain and along the two banks of the Yuan River, the poor and lower-middle peasants circulate and praise the inspiring deeds of a woman veterinary who fears no handship, fears no fatigue, and wholeheartedly serves the people. She is Lin Ch'un-ling, a veterinary of the Livestock Husbandry and Veterinary Station of Yuantan People's Commune, Ch'ingyuan hsien, Kwangtung province.

Lin Ch'un-ling is a common rural young girl. In 1963, the commune sent her to study at the Agricultural Technical School. In 1966, she graduated and returned to the agricultural production forefront. On the first day of her starting the new job, the Chief of the Livestock Husbandry and Veterinary Station and the Secretary of the Party branch presented to her Chairman Mao's "three constantly-read articles," saying with good wishes and expectations: "Ch'un-ling, you are a descendant of poor and lower-middle peasants. The Party hands over to you a heavy responsibility of the prevention and treatment of livestock diseases. You must conscientiously study and apply Mao Tsetung thought in a living way, and make contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction undertakings!" The Party attention paid to her and the confidence placed in her by the poor and lower-middle peasants all enabled her to feel exceptional friendliness and warmth. She made a decision to take the "three constantly-read articles" as her daily mottoes and contribute her life to the people's livestock husbandry undertakings.

Since then, Lin Ch'un-ling has arisen early each morning, put on a straw hat, brought equipment, carried a medical kit on her back, greeted the sun rise, and proceeded to various production brigades.

She visited pig sties, cow pens, passed through residential areas to investigate conditions of livestock diseases and to prevent and treat livestock diseases. In the past three years, she got up early and returned home late, crossing hills and mountains, visiting all the three hundred villages in the commune, curing many sick farm animals, making contributions to the livestock raising undertakings.

Once, Lin Ch'un-ling was bitten in the leg by a big boar of 200 catties in weight and was resting for treatment. At this moment, an old poor peasant of Yingchui production brigade sent to her a "P'un-k'o" young pig that had been sick for many days. The young pig was ill with swollen abdomen, constipation, and was dying. Lin Ch'un-ling, hearing the news, rose up in spite of the severe pain in her wounded leg, and made a diagnosis of the pig together with other comrades. The comrades asked her to take a rest, but she cheerfully said: "A slight illness does not matter much. It is more

important to cure the young pig for the poor and lower-middle peasants!" Every day, she persisted in giving injections and medicines to the pig, and making several check-ups of its symptoms. Due to the patient and careful treatment given by her and other comrades, the young pig became healthy again in the pig sty of the production brigade three days afterward. One old poor peasant held her hands emotionally and said: "Ch'un-ling, we poor and lower-middle peasants now have our own veterinary station and have bosom friends like you, and we won't have to worry about the livestock raising undertaking in the future."

On day, a cow in Hsinwei production brigade was suffering from difficult labor due to a dead embryo. As usual, Lin Ch'un-lin made a thorough diagnosis and gave emergency first-aid. But, after two days of emergency treatments of various kinds, it was not possible to take out the dead embryo and the cow was on the brink of death. What to do? Some one suggested to slaughter the cow. At night, Lin Ch'un-ling was lying on bed and could not sleep. She reasoned that the cow was of a strong physique and could be cured and could be of use in the future. If the cow was slaughtered, it would bring a loss to the livestock raising business and agricultural production. Was there really no way out? She rose up from the bed and turned the electric light on, reading word by word Chairman Mao's "three constantly-read articles," which were presented to her by the Secretary of the Party branch as a gift. She recited time and again Chairman Mao's teaching: "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of achievements, must see the bright future, and must pluck up our courage." Chairman Mao's teachings gave her boundless wisdom and strength. She recalled that she was able to overcome difficulties last year to rejoin the fractured bones of a calf in Sungtang production brigade. After repeated considerations, she decided to "rip open the abdomen to take out the dead embryo" to save the cow. But, she found out from a book that to "rip open the abdomen and take out the dead embryo" was a big operation and should be done in an operation room with a complete set of instruments. Was it possible to perform such a big operation without a complete set of instruments and practical experience? With this doubt, she once again studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." Chairman Mao's teaching enabled her to realize that her own ideological misgivings were unwarranted, considering only the condition of things and failing to see the factor of man. By this time, Lin Ch'un-ling's mind suddenly opened up. The next day, she reported her reasoning to the Party branch, and her views were given vigorous support by the Secretary of the Party branch, the old veterinary, the cadres of the production brigade, and the poor and lower-middle peasants. Under the leadership of the Party branch and with the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the old veterinary, her confidence was further strengthened. To insure the success of the operation, she made serious and careful preparations for the operation, and together with other people, she considered all possible conditions that might happen. At one o'clock that afternoon, under the leadership of the Party branch secretary and with the close cooperation of the old veterinary, Lin Ch'un-ling used a surgical knife to start the operation on the cow. After two and a hall hours of intensive battle, the whole operation of "ripping open the abdomen to take out the embryo" was victoriously completed. A 50-catty

deed embryo was taken out from the cow's abdomen. After 18 days of careful treatment and nursing, the cow finally regained her health. This time, the poor and lower-middle peasants were overjoyed, fervently praising Lin Ch'un-ling as a "good veterinary nurtured by Chairman Mao."

In order more effectively to prevent and treat livestock diseases, Lin Ch'un-ling went to every place to humbly learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and old veterinaries, and assiduously studied various indigenous veterinary methods and native prescriptions. Whenever she had time, she would cross mountains and hills to gather various kinds of efficacious medicinal herbs.

At present, she has acquired a knowledge of the properties and application methods of over 100 kinds of medicinal herbs, and has, after repeated experiments, successfully produced over 10 kinds of effective injections. During practice, she adopts a combination of both Chinese and Western methods to treat the diseases of livestock, insuring effectiveness of cure, rapid recovery, low costs and receiving enthusiastic welcome from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

* * *

LOCAL CCP CONGRESSES

Fourth Liaoning Provincial Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, Fourth Liaoning Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 16, 1971)

the fourth liaoning provincial congress of the communist party of china was held here from january 9 to 13, with the kind attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

holding high the banner of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress and using chairman mao's philosophic thinking as its weapon, the congress summed up the experience of liaoning province in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, defined the fighting tasks for the future and elected the fourth liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china. this is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his brilliant thinking on party building.

following chairman mao's teaching on carrying out education on ideology and political line throughout the party, the 972 delegates from various fronts conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his thinking on party building, studied the documents of the ninth party congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. they reviewed the excellent revolutionary situation both at home and abroad and the struggle between the two lines within the party. all this gave them profound education on the struggle between the two lines. they noted that at every historical juncture in the chinese revolution, the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the correct guidance of mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line had saved the revolution from danger, enabled it to grow from weak to strong, turned its defeat into victory and led it from victory to victory. they said: mao tsetung thought is the soul of our party and chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our party. the new china, our party, our army and our people of today owe everything they have to chairman mao and his revolutionary line. the delegates were full of feelings when they reviewed the past and looked ahead into the future. they cheered again and again: "long live invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

comrade chen hsi-lien, head of the party nucleus group of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, made to congress the work report "hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and advance courageously along chairman mao's revolutionary line" on behalf of the party nucleus group.

he said: liaoning province is one of china's major industrial bases built up with the attention of the great leader chairman mao. in 1960, chairman mao approved the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", pointing out the orientation for running socialist enterprises well. however, for a long

period, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in northeast china and liaoning province refused to carry out chairman mao's instructions. they frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, seriously hampering the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction in liaoning province. the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by chairman mao himself, smashed the plot of this handful of class enemies to restore capitalism. after the setting up of revolutionary committees at all levels, as regards the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the province, the situation is good and keeps improving under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. mao tsetung thought has been popularized on an unprecedented scale and chairman mao's revolutionary line has gone deep into the people's hearts. the purification of the class ranks and the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, opposing speculation and opposing extravagance and waste have achieved great results. the great revolutionary alliance and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combination have been further consolidated and the dictatorship of the proletariat constantly strengthened. through party consolidation, the party organizations have purified their ranks and taken in fresh blood and forged closer links between the party and the masses.

chen hsi-lien said: revolution promotes production. the poor and lower-middle peasants have launched the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and worked for a complete turn for the better in agriculture. as a result, the province's grain output last year was 30 per cent higher than in 1969, hitting an all-time high. on the industrial front, thoroughgoing education on political line has been carried out among the masses. the remaining pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on running enterprises has been further eliminated and the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" has been put into effect with great efforts. the province's gross industrial output rose by 21.7 per cent last year, setting an all-time record.

comrade chen hsi-lien said: the struggle since the founding of the provincial revolutionary committee has made us recognize that only by making hard efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, conscientiously remoulding our world outlook and overcoming subjectivity, one-sidedness and complacency, can we unswervingly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line on the road of advance without vacillation and let-up.

he pointed out: to build a vigorous and revolutionized leading body which has close ties with the masses is an important guarantee for implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing restoration of capitalism. the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines remains sharp and complicated after the founding of the revolutionary committee. the struggle is still focused on political power. the revolutionary committees at all levels have come to know from their own experience that if a new leading body does not persist in holding power under the guidance of mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line, it may still take the revisionist road and there is still the danger of losing the political power it has gained. that is why at the various stages of struggle-criticism-transformation the province has put the stress on heightening the leading bodies' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. in the course of consolidating

and building the party, in particular, the leadership at all levels, especially the first and second leading members, boldly aroused the masses to expose and analyze contradications through the media of free airing of views, big-character posters and debates. they grasped the key issues which obstructed them from continuing the revolution, and analyzed them in the light of the struggle between the two lines. they took a leading part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and joined the masses in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works. always bearing the problem of orientation and line in mind, they have made constant ideological advances and have brought ideological revolutionization to a new, higher level. the conscious efforts of the leading bodies at all levels to revolutionize themselves have inspired the party members and the masses and brought about a mass movement for ideological revolutionization.

referring to the future tasks, comrade chen hsi-lien said: we must broaden and deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, continue revolutionary mass criticism, carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously, strengthen the building of the party ideologically and organizationally and continue to accomplish the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. the leading cadres at all levels should make conscientious and hard efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, linking study with practice in the three great revolutionary movements. they should further grasp dialectical and historical materialism, oppose idealism and metaphysics, consciously remould their world outlook, raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and increase the initiative in carrying out and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line.

comrade chen hsi-lien stressed: the party organizations at all levels should firmly establish the idea of keeping the whole situation in mind, effectively improve over-all planning of economic work by the party and strengthen unified leadership over it. they should conscientiously implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", adhere to the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", and keep to the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy. it is imperative to carry forward the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and continue to strive for a complete turn for the better in agriculture, so as to enable per-hectare grain output to meet the target set in the national programme for agricultural development as soon as possible. on the industrial front, it is imperative to adhere to chairman mao's instruction: "in industry, learn from taching", implement the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" in an all-round way, deepen the movement to increase production and practise economy, vigorously make multi-purpose use of material and strive to fulfil and overfulfil the 1971 economic plan and the fourth five-year plan for the development of the national economy.

comrade chen hsi-lien said: we must abide by chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", maintain high revolutionary vigilance, strengthen education on preparedness against war and be better prepared, ideologically, materially and organizationally, against any war of aggression.

he said: china's liaoning province borders the democratic people's republic of korea; here the two countries are separated only by a river and are as closely related as lips and teeth. following the consistent instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee, we together with the whole nation are determined to unite with the korean people in the struggle against our common enemies -- u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism; we will support each other and fight and win victory together in this struggle.

delegates from the party membership among industrial workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, people's liberation army men, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, national minorities and women spoke at the congress. after animated discussions, the delegates unanimously approved comrade chen hsi-lien's report.

in accordance with the five requirements laid down by chairman mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the three criteria set by vice-chairman lin for the selection of cadres and the provisions of the party constitution, the delegates, through repeated discussions and full consultation, elected 81 members and 28 alternate members to form the fourth liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china. the new committee is a "three-in-one" combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the committee elected 13 standing committee members; comrade chen hsi-lien was elected first secretary, comrade tseng shao-shan, second secretary, comrade li po-chiu, secretary, and comrades yang chun-fu and mao yuan-hsin, deputy secretaries. this has been approved by the party central committee. the first plenary session made a decision on the problem of study.

the congress, full of vigour, was permeated throughout with the revolutionary spirit of unity for victory. full of confidence, the delegates pledged that after the congress, they would hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, rally still closer round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and make greater effort to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line so as to turn liaoning province into a great red school of mao tsetung thought and make new contributions to the chinese and world revolutions.

ECONOMY

Retired Workers Create Wealth for State from Discards

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 16, 1971)

eight retired workers in szechwan province, southwest china, between 67 and 82 years old, have used discarded material from their big plant to repair more than 20,000 machines valued at 460,000 yuan since 1964.

retired on state labour insurance pensions, these men who were down-trodden in the old society felt the joy of society's concern in new china, but they were reluctant to leave their plant.

guided by chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"), they were determined to contribute to china's socialist construction. they formed a study group in 1964 and concentrated on the three constantly read articles. they made chang szu-teh, norman bethune and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" their models. although the loving care of the party and chairman mao had made it possible for them to retire, they were determined never to stop making revolution. they pledged to be "fighters continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" rather than enjoying a tranquil and comfortable retired life.

during the movement to increase production and practise economy, the plant cleared out large quantities of used and discarded material after taking an inventory. some people thought that the junk should be put in the fire. the retired workers thought that this would burn up not only the material, but the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, diligence and frugality.

they organized a group to make use of the discards which they moved to a warehouse they had cleaned out. they went through every thing and sorted it out. at first they only repaired small machines that were easy to handle. bit by bit they worked up to major repairs and sometimes even made spare parts or accessories. in this way they turned discards into useful things. when they lacked certain tools, they would assemble parts from the discards into polishers, drills and other things. guided by chairman mao's brilliant concepts of self-reliance and hard struggle, the group turned the warehouse into a workshop.

some people suggested to them that they should work only half a day in view of their age. but they said: "in making revolution one must make all-out efforts. we will make revolution as long as we live." one of the old workers developed serious arthritis before liberation. there are times when he aches all over, but then he recites chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." he still gets up early and goes to bed late to persist in working. he often says: "a communist should dedicate himself to the cause of communism. i'm happy even when i'm tired."

at the beginning, they had many difficulties. the discards were mostly used electrical appliances but they were all bench workers and lacked the skills in electrical work that many repairs needed.

they studied chairman mao's teaching: "our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare... it is often not a matter of first learning and then doing, but of doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning." this showed them the way. they asked a 26-year-old electrician to teach them and they learned quickly through practice. they have been able to repair many discarded terminal boxes.

the plant once needed oxygen meters and some people suggested that the discarded ones in the plant be sent out for repair. the retired workers offered to do the job to save time. a technician told them that it was dangerous work, because oxygen is highly explosive. the workers studied chairman mao's teaching "pluck up our courage" and drew great strength from it. they overcame many difficulties and finally were able to repair the first meter. then they fixed 21 more and some of these were passed on to other units needing them.

the workers came to understand that their achievements flowed from their reliance on invincible mao tsetung thought and their living study and application of the three constantly read articles. they are determined always to bear in mind chairman mao's teachings and remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work, and preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle. they intend to make still greater efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and remould their world outlook and follow chairman mao still more closely in making revolution all their lives, so as to make new contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

LAND RECLAMATION

Kunming Armymen and People Reclaim Land from Tienchih Lake

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 16, 1971)

armymen and civilians in the kunming area, southwest china, reclaimed 2,000 hectares of land from tienchih lake in just eight months in 1970. they reaped thousands of tons of rice the same year.

this was achieved by the armymen and civilians in carrying out the great leader chairman mao's strategic principle, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." 300,000 workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres, teachers and students and other inhabitants worked on the project. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they raised the main dyke which is three kilometres long and 21 metres wide, and a smaller dyke 2.5 kilometres long. they drained 17 million cubic metres of water behind the dykes to set up a state farm. rice yield per hectare averaged 5.2 tons last year. the highest per-hectare yield reached 9 tons.

tienchih is one of the biggest lakes in yunnan province. the lake bed is covered with shifting sand, matted with roots

and has a thick layer of mud, several metres deep in some places. bourgeois technical authorities asserted that land could not be reclaimed from the lake. but, the armymen and civilians were determined to do this. led by the revolutionary committees of yunnan province and kunming municipality, they started a mammoth campaign early in 1970.

bourgeois technical authorities claimed that the mud must first be removed and concrete piles driven into the lake bed in order to raise the dyke. this method would take at least four months for the two dykes to go up. but they had to be raised within 40 days so that rice could be reaped the same year.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes", the headquarters of the project asked the masses to discuss the plan. the armymen and civilians used chairman mao's philosophic concept "one divides into two" to analyse the characteristics of the mud. the thick layer on the lake bed made the construction difficult. but, this unfavourable factor could be turned to use if the mud, which is soft and adhesive, was handled correctly. taking advantage of the dry season, they dumped rocks on the mud to squeeze it out and formed the foundation of the dyke. they used mud to strengthen the dyke.

when the water behind the dyke was being drained, the water pressure on the two sides of the dyke was unequal and the mud on the dyke bed began to shift. one section of the dyke sank and lake water began to pour over. people plunged into the water to form three human walls to stop the gap. at the same time, rocks were added to heighten and strengthen the dyke. the water was finally drained.

fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, armymen and civilians and agro-technicians worked in the waist deep mud to study its fertility and other characteristics to determine whether rice could be grown that year. they decided to improve the mud by adding earth and phosphorous fertilizer. transporting, ploughing and harrowing were all done by hand because oxen and machines would get bogged down in the mud. after 60 days of hard struggle, they had brought in more than 400,000 cubic metres of earth and transformed the area into good fields. they went on to overcome many difficulties in planting. a good harvest was achieved, thanks to careful field work.

the work-site was also a great classroom for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. more than 1,000 activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and over 20,000 outstanding fighters came to the fore in the fight against nature.

the heroic chinese people's liberation army was always in the van. army medical assistant wang erh-kuo who is a member of the communist youth league, dived into the water in winter to plant explosives to remove the matted roots. he searched through the mud to retrieve the explosives that had not gone off and re-fused them.

a group of 30 poor and lower-middle peasant girls whose average age was under 17 were in charge of a number of boats moving materials. each covered at least 10,000 kilometres on the lake. once a gale blew up when the fully loaded transport boats reached the middle of the lake. the wind whipped up big waves and threatened to capsize the boats. the girls recited chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". they fought against the gale and reached the destination safe and sound.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador in Kabul Gives Reception in Honor of Afghan Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jan. 16, 1971)

chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chih gave a receotion here on the evening of january 13 warmly welcoming the afghan trade delegation led by minister of commerce monammed akoar omar, which nad returned here recently after a visit to china.

present at the receotion were: first deouty prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan abdullah yaftali; planning minister abdul washid sarabi; deputy minister of foreign affairs abdul ghafour rawan farhadi and other high-ranking afghan officials.

also present at the receotion were: second vice-president of the house of elders of afghan parliament and vice-president of the afghanistan-china friendship association abdul shakour wali and former afghan ambassador to china chouaib miskinyar.

the receotion proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 15th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front, issued here on january 14 his 15th message to the khmer nation. the full text of the message reads:

dear compatriots,

the "domestic and foreign" policies of the anti-constitutional regime of lon not are based on lies, calumnies, bluffs and deceit which have been elevated to the height of "state institution".

therefore, one should not be surprised by the fact that the lonnolites and their propaganda machine have been trying desperately by all means, though in vain, to conceal from the world the striking reality that there is a genuine people's war for national liberation in cambodia waged by the khmer people themselves.

these despicable lonnolites and their u.s. master richard nixon have shamelessly asserted that the national united front of cambodia is nothing but one of the "viet-cong" and "north-vietnamese" and that the fascist regime of the phnom

penh traitors enjoys the support of the people of all strata of the khmer nation. this is the biggest lie of lies and the most impudent bluff of bluffs.

it is not at all difficult to completely expose the "myth" that "lon nol is supported by the 7 million khmers".

to do so, it is enough to compare it with the irrefutable proofs supplied by american eyewitnesses, patrons of the lonnolites, and by lon nol's officers themselves, proofs which i present to you in the present message and which i request you as well as the world press and foreign observers to think over:

-- first of all, it is convenient to repeat the proof furnished by a great american journalist, mr. richard dudman, who created a great sensation in the united states and the world when his proof was published in big american newspapers in june and july 1970. the proof says in particular: "what i saw ... during nearly six weeks as a captive in 'liberated' cambodia convinced me that president nixon's policies ... were helping to create conditions for ... a 'people war' ... by a determined guerilla front with strong popular support ... i saw the early development of what appears to be a cambodian people's movement - the front uni de la nation khmere ... it is loyal, not to the shaky government of premier lon nol but to norodom sihanouk, ... at each plantation or farmer's hut ... we have seen evidence of allegiance to sihanouk and of its counter-point: extreme hatred of the united states and president nixon ... the war ... contained important elements of a civil struggle. there was an indigenous movement ... the attitude of the villagers we saw indicated clearly that sihanouk remains a highly popular leader in cambodia."

-- another american proof of great importance is that supplied by michael walsh who cabled to his paper in the u.s.a. (tribune) these significant lines on june 26, 1970: "lon nol's chances of survival look progressively dimmer as the forces of prince sihanouk's national liberation movement ... take over more and more of the country. it must now be perfectly clear even to america that these forces represent large sections of the cambodian people, which is one reason for their successes. they are not just communist vietnamese with a few cambodians pressed into service, as their opponents claim. the international herald tribune carried a report this week highlighting this point."

-- apart from the proofs furnished by the americans, we must also pay attention to the proofs supplied by the thais, another patrons of the lonnolites. for example, here is one supplied by thaung myine of reuter the british agency on july 6, 1970: "the under-secretary at the interior ministry mr. suwannarat told reporters that about 1,000 pro-sihanouk cambodian forces in battambang were moving towards thailand's border."

a second proof from thailand: a.p. reported from bangkok on august 25, 1970: "cambodian forces loyal to ousted head of state prince sihanouk say he (would) return to cambodia ... pro-sihanouk troops rebelled against the cambodian government of general lon nol and captured paklung district, near the thai border."

the third proof from thailand: a.f.p. and reuter reported from bangkok on october 16, 1970: "more than 500 cambodian supporters of prince norodom sihanouk yesterday took over a key military post near the thai border, according to reports

here. military sources, quoted by the english language "bangkok post", said the pro-sihanouk troops overran the camp, chanting 'chaiyo prince sihanouk' (sihanouk will win), seized arms and ammunition and persuaded the troops to desert and follow them".

the patrons no. 3 of the lonnolites, the south vietnamese of the thieu-ky gang, too, have seen and fought not "vietcong" or north-vietnamese in svay rieng, but purely khmer forces of the national united front, as an a.f.p. dispatch of last august proved: "(saigon) colonel leu tho cuong, who commands a 3,500-men detachment of the 25th division operating in the parrot's beak (svay rieng), pointed out that his forces had on sunday destroyed a training camp of sihanouk's khmers four kilometres northeast of kompong cnak, about 50 kilometres north of svay rieng."

in this way, traitor lon nol has requested his vietnamese masters in saigon to destroy mercilessly the khmer people's army -- of the same race as he himself -- an army being guilty of daring to revolt against his act of high treason.

-- now i ask the buddhist clergy and all the compatriots to pay attention to the confessions made by lon nol's officers themselves to the american press, which, at this juncture, appear to be more honest than the radio and the press of phnom penh; the latter shamelessly conceal the following facts from their hoodwinked audience and readers:

u.p.i. cable no. 041 said in july 1970: "a military officer said 'i do know there are many red khmers'."

a.f.p. reported in august 1970: "well informed sources in the khmer capital say that a demonstration in support of prince norodom sihanouk occurred at kratie ... when the radio of the national united front of cambodia went on the air on cambodian territory for the first time. the city of kratie which is in the hands of the guerrillas ever since the beginning of the war has become the regional headquarters."

u.p.i. reported on august 16, 1970: "a number of cambodian army officers, said military sources, have defected to the vietcong in recent weeks, including 20 officers in one province." this confession by officers of lon nol to the american agency u.p.i. is very important. a large number of officers, and even 20 officers in a single province, have come to the side of the n.u.f.c. lon nol claims that his officers have quitted him to join the vietcong. to quit lon nol and his gang -- who are khmers anyway -- to join the south viet nam liberation front is, as all international observers can see, much more serious than to join the khmer united front, because this would mean that the patriotic khmer militarymen prefer to die for the patriotic viet nam than for "cambodia" of the anti-popular lon nol which has been sold out to the u.s. imperialists and their saigon and bangkok lackeys.

- a.p. septemper 28, 1970. cable of john t. wheeler - "the cambodian high command conceded monday for the first time that (there are) some effective cambodian militia and village-level governments opposed to phnompenh ... field commanders said earlier that khmer rouge were known to have been in the (taing kauk) area for months and cambodians loyal to ousted chief of state norodom sihanouk also were present."

- a.p. septemper 29, 1970. (also signed by john wheeler): "the spokesman said there were significant numbers of khmer rouge moving down from the kirirom heights.

"the growing numbers of cambodians who have chosen, for whatever reason, to fight their fellow countrymen at the side of the communists has caused deep concern to the phnompenh government."

the lonnolites are pretending, very hypocritically, not to know for what reason the khmer people in our provinces have decided to struggle arms in hand against them, the traitors. even intellectually honest citizens in phnom penh understand these reasons. the reasons are they did this out of pure and lofty patriotism and not out of money as the vile lon nol has claimed in his speeches. it is lon nol and his gang who make war to get dollars from nixon. the n.u.f.c. does not fight for money. in this regard, please allow me to read you the following passage from a letter which mr. khieu samphan wrote to samdech penn nouth and myself: "it must be pointed out that all our cadres and fighters at all levels are working and fighting without receiving salaries. moreover, they do not even think of this. the love for the fatherland and the loyalty to the just cause they are defending are the only catalysis which urges our cadres and fighters to devote all their physical and moral strength and even to sacrifice their lives for the liberation of our dear fatherland."

this is the perfectly explicit reason which is urging the khmer patriots to make themselves soldiers of the army of the n.u.f.c.

lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng and their like are clamouring all day long that the khmer fighters of the n.u.f.c. do not exist and that the 7 million khmers are on their side, but they cannot prevent their mercenary soldiers from seeing, every day, heroic compatriots attacking them and they cannot prevent their own soldiers and officers, after getting to know that they have been deceived, from joining en masse the n.u.f.c. here are the latest proofs from the camp of lon nol himself:

- u.p.i. december 1970 - peam chikang - ... "the 85th and 283rd battalions surrendered without much fight and went over to the communist side. field officers at o-dar reported that up to 800 individual weapons and several days ammunition supply ... had fallen into communist hands."

in a battle fought in peam chikang last month, two battalions of lon nol refused to fight and preferred to go over, with all their arms and ammunition, to the so-called "communists". the latter are in fact units of the n.u.f.c. otherwise, how can you imagine that the two battalions of lon nol agreed to hand over all the arms and ammunition to them without fighting?

- a.p. december 17, 1970 - cable signed by robin mannock - "colonel srey yar said his position (prey totung) was attacked by ... a large number of cambodians ..."

- le figaro (pro-imperialist french journal) - december 25, 1970: "... almost all the harassments took place between pursat and maung (battambang) and were due to the action of khmer rouge, 1,500 to 2,000 people, solidly planted to the north of the mountains of cardamomes."

- u.p.i. december 29, 1970 - "field officers in the tonle bati area told u.p.i. reporters sunday that while government troops could protect villagers near their posts scattered along southern highways two and three, 'the khmer rouge got all the other rice'. 'there are some north vietnamese in the region, but most of the enemy are khmer rouge',

said lieutenant hing ben, military political counsellor at tram khnar." although srey yar and hing ben, as nixon's mercenaries, must make people believe the "legend" of the "invasion" of cambodia by the north-vietnamese and that of the non-existence of the n.u.f.c., they had to admit that they had seen in their region of tonle bati and tram khnar essentially so-called khmer "rouge". whether they are "rouge" or not, the great majority of them are khmers. this is the most important thing that our nation and foreign nations should know.

in this regard, i think that the following proof provided by west german hans-joachim bargmann of d.p.a. (cable dated december 8, 1970) merits the attention of all observers of the world: "independently operating units of prince sihanouk's liberation army have now intervened ... in the increasingly tough battle for cambodia ... units of sihanouk's liberation army are also believed to be largely responsible for the daily sabotage attempts and terrorist activities in the cambodian capital ... as cambodians, they can go underground in phnom penh virtually at any time and carefully prepare their attacks."

at the beginning of the war of national liberation, our patriotic people fought the traitors and their foreign masters in the provinces. but they have now shifted their patriotic fight to phnom penh itself, the last fief of lon nol. the whole world, which called lon nol "mayor of phnom penh" three months ago, today see that this big traitor is no longer the master of phnom penh and is losing his authority over it more and more. the patriotic people and youth of phnom penh have responded to the appeals of the n.u.f.c. and waged in our capital a courageous struggle against the traitors and their foreign masters as did the patriotic people and youth of france in paris between 1941 and 1944. losing their self-control and senses, the lon nol-sirik matak gang has not found any effective means against the new war "in the shadow" waged by the patriotic citizens in phnom penh. they can do nothing except arbitrarily and shamelessly arresting three of my children, one of whom, a poor woman, invalid and mother of three children of tender years, who were savagely treated by their "gestapo". but the arrest and imprisonment of my children cannot save the phnom penh regime from its inevitable doom and their fief phnom penh from the people's war of national liberation.

this war is not that of one family but of all the khmer people, those of phnom penh included, and it is important to distinguish them from the vile traitors in the lon nol administration and its propaganda.

my children have been arrested for a long time now, but the people's resistance is continuing and developing in phnom penh against lon nol and his gang whose panic is known to the whole world because of the press agencies of his american-western masters themselves.

julian kerr of britain's reuter in his cable dated september 19, 1970 revealed: "hundreds of leaflets calling for the removal of prime minister lon nol, the halting of u.s. bombings in cambodia and the withdrawal from cambodia of south vietnamese troops have been ... distributed here (in phnom penh) ... the leaflets ... are believed to have been scattered from cars by supporters of sihanouk ... the leaflets refer to general lon nol and vice-premier sirik matak as 'retarded boys' and demand their withdrawal from the national scene, and the banning of smuggling and corruption ... the city of phnompenh operates house-to-house searches ... police and military units shake down residential sections or apartments."

from september to december 1970, the resistance of the patriotic phnom penh people developed very quickly. even the bureau of the u.s. embassy was boldly attacked and destroyed. the lonnolites have shamelessly gone to their american masters to express their terror and blue funk, for they fear that because they are incapable of defending and maintaining order in phnom penh, their american masters are angry with them. the base lonnolites have even shamelessly told american journalists that they are particularly afraid of seeing the punishment meted out to them by their washington masters by reducing or cutting down the aid in u.s, dollars begged by them for lining their own pockets. this was revealed by a.p. in a cable on december 1, 1970. it said that "some cambodian politicians expressed concern that the bomb blast at the u.s. embassy tuesday would prejudice their bid for u.s. aid in millions of dollars. the sources said the blast might be interpreted as an anti-government act by nationals worried about the re-emergence of u.s. influence in this country."

one cannot make a confession as clear as that of the thirst for u.s. dollars and the existence of the authentic resistance of khmer against u.s. imperialism, master of lon nol.

lon nol can no more place the responsibility for the people's war existing now in phnom penh on the "vietcong-vietminh", since he has practically eliminated all the vietnamese there except those who are his masters and the mercenaries of the "great patron" nixon.

furthermore, with regard to the latest attack on the soldiers of lon nol, mercenaries of nixon, the lonnolite military chiefs were forced to admit to american journalists that the perpetrators of the outrage are surely khmers and not "vietcong". u.p.i. in a cable on december 23, 1970 testified that "high command spokesman lt. colonel am rong said today ... 'i personally do not think it was a vietcong'".

the "government" of lon nol is so afraid of the people of phnom penh that it has even distrusted its own militarymen and arrested a great number of the college and middle school students who belong to its own movement of "republic youth". here is the proof:

reuter said in a cable on december 25, 1970 by peter sharrock: "military police have orders to check all troops carrying any kind of gun and grenade. troops must carry a service order from their battalion commander and present it at all checkpoints ..... school children are obliged to wear school uniform and have their name clearly printed on their shirt or blouse and private tutors have to send a weekly declaration with photographs to army headquarters saying which pupils are absent and why. military police sources said many teenagers were among the people detained or arrested in connection with more than one dozen grenade and bomb incidents in phnompenh in november and december".

this is a revelation which lays bare before the world the false democracy of the lonnolites and its false and non-existent popularity.

today, the regime which claimed to "be supported by the army and the youth" is, as seen in phnom penh, even compelled to search its own soldiers in every quarter, suspect every school boy or girl who is absent from class and call out military police to arrest and put into prison a large number of college and middle school students who are called "the militant youth of the lonnolite republic".

the propaganda of lon nol and the shameful affirmation of

nixon, head of a very big country, telling flagrant lies, that the phnom penh regime "enjoys the support of the 7 million khmers" have been entirely exposed by the facts duly established by reporters "on the spot" of the american camp itself and by the confessions of responsible lonnolites themselves who can no longer exercise authority in its entity even over the last post of cambodia, namely, phnom penh.

as a comic and lamentable scene to prove this downfall, the big american press agency u.p.i. told the world gloomily that even the firm order issued by lon nol to the people of the capital to raise poultry and pigs and to plant vegetables, the prices of which are constantly soaring as a result of the liberation of provinces by the n.u.f.c., even such an unimportant order was not executed, that is to say, entirely sabotaged by the people of phnom penh. the u.p.i. wrote that sure enough, the government's instructions "to have every citizen raise chicken, pigs and plant a market garden was unsuccessful."

consequently, our compatriots may be sure that the charlatan "republic" of lon nol and his master, yankee imperialism, will be defeated and that the n.u.f.c., that is to say, our patriotic khmer people, will win.

long live the n.u.f.c. exclamation

january 14, 1971

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Ceylon

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 14, 1971)

a chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here this morning at the invitation of the ceylonese government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by ceylonese minister of foreign and internal trade tikir banda ilangaratne, minister of agriculture and lands hector kobbekadduwa, acting minister of planning, employment and economic affairs senanayake and officials of departments concerned.

korean charge d'affaires ad interim cho myong hwang, korean commercial counsellor li yong gun and secretary general of the ceylon-china friendship association saviman urugodawatte were also present at the airport.

also present were chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching and staff members of the chinese embassy here.

SUPER POWERS

Chinese Armymen Condemn Hegemonism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by hung hai-wen of a certain navy unit of the chinese people's liberation army entitled "down with hegemonism". the article reads:

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the aggressive plans of u.s. imperialism to dominate the whole world run in a continuous line from truman, through eisenhower and kennedy, to johnson." since nixon came into power, u.s. imperialism, colluding with social-imperialism, has continued to push hegemonism frantically all over the world. working hand in glove, they have been colluding and contending with each other in an attempt to divide and dominate the world. they call themselves superpowers and want to be superior to others and, proceeding from the position of strength, to lord it over weak and small nations and push power politics vigorously.

but, just as chairman mao has pointed out, "the imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the asian and african countries." ours is an era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory; it is not an era in which strong countries could bully weak ones and big countries could rule the fate of small ones. now, the countries and people in the world subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism are getting united in struggle. the struggle of many medium-sized and small nations against power politics by one or two superpowers has become an irresistible historical trend. at the third conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries attended by more than 50 countries last september and at the functions held last year to mark the 25 anniversary of the founding of the united nations, a great number of countries voiced their oppositon to the interference by big powers and to power politics. they strongly condemned the wild ambitions of the superpowers for world hegemony. at present, the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for winning and safeguarding national independence is rising steadily.

imperialism always bullies the weak and fears the strong. so long as small and weak nations dare to resist and fight, they can certainly frustrate the superpowers' plots of intervention and aggression, break away from their control and take their destiny firmly in their own hands. as a result of their persistent struggle, the palestinian and other arab peoples have time and again foiled the "middle east munich" scheme cooked up by the two superpowers, who have thus failed in their attempts to manipulate the fate of the arab people and divide the spheres of influence in the middle east at the expense of the interests of the arab people. of late, many latin american countries have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the two overlords on the question of ocean rights. they have explicitly declared 200 nautical miles as the limit of their territorial waters, casting to the winds the 3-nautical-mile "limit" laid down by u.s. imperialism and the 12-nautical-mile "limit" which it worked out jointly with the other superpower. this is a struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing hegemony. it fully demonstrates that so long as small and weak nations get united and dare to resist and struggle, the superpowers' hegemonism will get nowhere.

"the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." it is the people of the world who decide the destiny of the world. the time is advancing. more and more people in the world have awakened or are awakening. the 1970's is no longer a time when imperialism could ride roughshod everywhere. by trying to lord it over the world and push power politics, one or two superpowers can only show themselves up as the enemy of the people of the whole world, arouse ever stronger opposition from the latter and create conditions for their complete collapse.

at no time will china ever behave like a superpower, neither today nor in the future. following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people always stand for equality among all nations, big or small. taking the side of the people of the whole world, they will persistently fulfil their proletarian internationalist obligations, firmly support the just struggles of the people of various countries, learn from them and fight to the finish to strike down hegemonism and completely bury imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

US AND PALESTINE GUERRILLAS

US Imperialism Is Ring-Leader in Suppressing Palestinian Guerrillas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1971)

u.s. imperialism has again instigated the jordanian reactionaries to dispatch troops with tanks and artilleries to launch a feverish armed suppression of the palestinian guerrillas since january 8 in an attempt to eliminate the palestinian revolution. this fact has again indicated that u.s. imperialism which claims to "keep the peace in the middle east" is in fact the ring-leader in slaughtering the palestinian people and the sworn enemy of 100 million arab people.

the suppression of the palestinian guerrillas was single-handedly engineered by u.s. imperialism and was another ugly and ferocious show of the so-called "nixon doctrine" of using "arabians to attack arabians" by supplying u.s. money and guns. since its plot of instigating the jordanian reactionaries to eliminate the palestinian guerrillas ended in failure last september, u.s. imperialism has been stepping up its criminal activities of suppressing the palestinian revolution and has done its utmost to foster the jordanian reactionaries militarily, politically and economically. early on september 25 last year u.s. deputy-secretary of defence david packard openly declared that the united states intends to make up for the arms lost by the reactionary jordanian forces in their suppression of the palestinian guerrillas. he also clamoured that the "continuing military capability" of jordan should be ensured. the following day u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon also said that the united states "will assume this responsibility to make good the losses suffered by the jordanians in the recent struggle", and ordered to appropriate five million dollars for the jordanian reactionaries as a shot in the arm. since the end of last september, shipments of u.s. planes, tanks, artilleries and ammunition have been continuously sent to jordan.

yasser arafat, chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization pointed out early last november that u.s. imperialism and the jordanian reactionaries "are preparing for a second battle. this has been shown in the activities of airplanes unloading in amman bombs, tanks and weapons of various kinds and ships unloading at akaba (port in southern jordan) other tanks, guns and weapons. the united states is supplying the jordanian government with complete equipment for an armoured division". by arming the jordanian reactionaries in a stepped-up manner, u.s. imperialism has enabled the jordanian army not only to make good its losses in arms, but also massively to increase its troop strength in preparation for a new attack against the palestinian guerrillas.

u.s. imperialism also boosted the jordanian reactionaries politically and economically. on november 18, 1970, nixon requested the u.s. congress to provide the jordanian reactionaries with an aid of 30 million u.s. dollars while showering praises on the jordanian authorities for their "determination and capacity" to liquidate the palestinian guerrillas "which oppose a peace settlement". not long ago when he visited the united states, king hussein of jordan asked nixon for 200 million u.s. dollars in "military aid" at closed-door meetings. he said later that he was very much encouraged by his talks with the u.s. president. as revealed by the u.a.r. paper "alahram" on december 11 last, during hussein's visit, the u.s. government promised to provide the jordanian authorities with 110 light armoured cars, 45 patton tanks and 18 starfighter interceptors. in addition to the u.s. dollars and weapons provided, u.s. imperialism sent a large number of military advisors, experts and officials to jordan to plot the suppression of the palestinian guerrillas. in the massacre against the palestinian guerrillas in september last year, a u.s. command in amman directed the armed attacks of the jordanian reactionaries. a case in point was that the palestinian guerrillas then seized in amman the identification card of a u.s. marine corporal named mark lenner. these so-called advisors, experts and officials have all along stayed in jordan plotting the liquidation of the palestinian guerrillas. as disclosed by yasser arafat, chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization, violations of the ceasefire agreements reached between the palestinian guerrillas and the jordanian authorities were "carried out with the actual and direct help of the american ambassador, american military advisors and american civilians." "we have evidence to prove that those who were in the operational command (in jordan) were american experts. they are still there," he said.

a host of facts show that u.s. imperialism is the plotter and instigator in the suppression of the palestinian guerrillas. u.s. imperialism can never deny the towering crimes it committed against the palestinian people. u.s. state department spokesman john king had to admit at a news briefing held on january 12 that about the fighting in jordan "we have information. we're, of course, in contact with the jordanian authorities." but when a newsman asked him whether the jordanian authorities had "begun a new effort to wipe out guerrillas", he contradicted himself by saying: "no, no, no. ... i can't speak for the jordanian government." the more he tried to conceal the truth, the more he let the cat out of the bag. it was precisely the plotting and instigation of u.s. imperialism that led to the jordanian reactionaries' frenzied armed attack on the palestinian guerrillas in total disregard of the angry condemnation by the 100 million arab people.

u.s. imperialism must repay in kind the blood debt it incurred in instigating the jordanian reactonaries to massacre the palestinian people and their guerrillas, who are now fighting valiantly in self-defence in order to smash the criminal attempt of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to stamp out the palestinian revolution. the arab people including the jordanian people share an intense hatred for the enemy. they have angrily denounced u.s. imperialism and the jordanian reactionaries for their crime of suppressing the palestinian guerrillas. a revolutionary storm against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys is rising in the middle east. no one on earth can check the march of the palestinian and arab people.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

Aichi's Speech - There Are No 300 Taels of Silver Here

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao Jan. 21, 1971)

Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi yesterday delivered a speech at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Tokyo. According to Western news agency reports, his speech touched on the China-Japan relations, the question of revival of Japanese militarism, etc.

The Japanese Diet for 1971 will open and Sato tomorrow will make his policy speech at the Diet. During the past couple of days, the various circles in Japan have hotly discussed the question of China-Japan relations.

In his speech yesterday, Aichi could not but defend the reactionary stand taken on this issue by the Sato Government. This shows the extent of the pressure faced by this pack of reactionary rulers at present.

Be it Sato or Aichi, although they say they give serious attention to China-Japan relations, what they are doing is hostile to the Chinese people. News of the past two days says that the US and Japan are presently discussing means of preventing the restoration of China's legitimate seat at the UN this year, and Japan would take the initiative to put forward a motion of obstruction.

In his speech Aichi described as unjust the condemnation of revival of Japanese militarism by various countries. According to foreign news despatches, he first conceded that "Of late, we Japanese have been surprised at considerable talk in certain foreign countries that militarism is being revived in Japan or may be revived." However, he said that these views stemmed from "misunderstanding." "No matter how liberally we interpret this term of militarism, there is no evidence of revival of militarism in Japan."

The ignorant Aichi feels that these few remarks could cover the facts. However, these lies - that there are no 300 taels of silver here [Legend has it that someone buries this amount of silver beneath the ground and then puts up a sign saying that there is no silver here] can cheat no one.

Do you want to find evidence of revival of militarism? You can have it for the asking. The revival of the financial lords, the drastic increase of military spending, Sato's crying aloud that Taiwan and South Korea are "very vital" to the "security" of Japan, Nakasone's recent order

for a study of operational plan against China, Japanese monopoly enterprises' intensifying plunder of resources of various Asian countries, Japanese reactionary authorities' attempt to revive the old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" and their stepping up of militarist education.

While concealing things, Aichi said, with tongue in cheek, that various countries "misunderstand" Japan. Such a tone of confusing black and white is completely identical with that of Japanese militarism before the Second World War.

The fact that the Japanese Foreign Minister had to defend Japanese militarism shows that even the Sato Government feels that it has become notorious in the world.

The revival of Japanese militarism is a fact that cannot be denied for it is seen by the people of various countries. Aichi's sophistry will only result in making his face more ugly.

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST THEORY

A Serious Struggle on the Philosophy Front

- Exposure of renegade Yang Hsien-chen's counter-revolutionary scheme and activities concerning the question of identity of thinking and being

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group
of Central Party School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 9, 1971)

A struggle went on from 1955 to 1964 between Yang Hsien-chen and company--formerly deputy head of the Higher Party School and "agents of Liu Shao-ch'i in the sphere of philosophy"--and the "proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao" over the question of "identity of thinking and being."

Whereas Mao held that there was "identity" between thinking and being, i.e., that thinking and being were mutually related and interchangeable, Yang Hsien-chen maintained that there was no identity or "equality," and that those who held there was identity were idealists and not materialists.

The following article sets out to show that the struggle was not a mere "controversy over expressions and concepts," but a life-and-death class struggle on the outcome of which the very existence of the proletarian dictatorship depended.--SCMP Ed.

Yang Hsien-chen, an agent of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in philosophical circles, has provoked on the philosophy front in our country a serious struggle over the question of identity of thinking and being. With the changes in the situation of international and domestic class struggle, this struggle rose and subsided three times and continued for eight or nine years from the end of 1955 to 1964. Renegade Yang Hsien-chen and his gang spread all sorts of fallacious views, saying that this was "academic debate unrelated to politics," that they were a "school" engaged in "academic exploration," etc., in an energetic effort to cover up the essence of the struggle. Some people who did not know the truth were also misled into believing that it was "an unimportant controversy over expressions and concepts."

Was that really the truth? No, completely no!

The storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the bourgeois command headquarters of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and thoroughly exposed their counter-revolutionary crimes. People may now see more clearly than ever the truth about this struggle on the philosophy front.

Yang Hsien-chen produced the "theory that there is no identity between thinking and being" because he wanted to oppose the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore, the putting of Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and revolutionary mass movements, and to provide a "theoretical" basis for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of subversion of the proletarian dictatorship and restoration of capitalism.

The so-called "academic debate unrelated to politics" was in fact an expression of the violent struggle between the two classes, two roads, two lines and two command headquarters.

The so-called "school" engaged in "academic exploration" was in fact a counter-revolutionary group which had perpetrated numerous crimes under the aegis of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois command headquarters.

The struggle between us and them was certainly not "an unimportant controversy over expressions and concepts," but a life-and-death class struggle.

I

Marxist epistemology has always affirmed the identity of thinking and being, the mutual antagonism between thinking and being but at the same time their mutual relations and interchange under certain conditions. Marx clearly and positively pointed out: "Although there is difference between thinking and being, they exist mutually at the same time in unity." ("Economic-Philosophic Manuscripts") Lenin also said, "Not only the change from matter to consciousness is dialectic, but the change from feeling to thought is also dialectic." ("Extracts From the Book Record of Lectures on the History of Philosophy of Hegel") "The idea of the change of idealistic things into real things is profound: It is very important to history." ("Extracts From the Book Logic of Hegel")

The great leader Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed the theory of reflection of dialectical materialism and raised Marxist epistemology to a brand new stage. Chairman Mao has profoundly revealed for law of development of man's knowledge, pointing out, "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. This form repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level. Such is the whole of the dialectical materialist theory of the unity of knowing and acting." ("On Practice")

The epistemology of dialectical materialism is a dynamic, revolutionary theory of reflection. It not only recognizes the primary nature of being, the secondary nature of thinking, and the fact that thinking is a reflection of being, but scientifically explains the primary importance of social practice in knowledge and emphasizes the great role of revolutionary theory in dynamically reforming the world. It is a sharp weapon with which the proletariat knows and reforms the world, our theoretical basis for bringing proletarian politics to the fore in all kinds of work, putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, and carrying out revolutionary mass movement in a big way.

At critical junctures in our socialist revolution and socialist construction, renegade Yang Hsien-chen always came out into the open to counter the dynamic, revolutionary theory of reflection with the reactionary "theory of absence of identity between thinking and being" and oppose the placing of Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and the revolutionary mass movement.

In 1955 Chairman Mao published his great work, "Questions Concerning Agricultural Co-operativization," in which he thoroughly criticized the Rightist opportunist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang for extensively axing cooperatives and enthusiastically supported and sang the praise of the socialist activism of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Under the guidance of the brilliant Mao Tse-tung's thought, an upsurge in socialist revolution was quickly brought about in our country. It was at that moment that Yang Hsien-chen put forward his "theory of absence of identity between thinking and being," attacked the view of identity between thinking and being by calling it "idealism," opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought, and vainly tried to resist the torrent of socialist revolution.

In 1958 Chairman Mao formulated the general line for socialist construction that called for exertion of the utmost effort, aiming high, and achieving of greater, quicker, better and more economical results. He put forward the great call to break superstition, liberate the mind, and develop the communist style of daring to think, daring to speak out and daring to act. He repeatedly stressed that we must firmly persevere in putting politics in command and carry out mass movements in all our work. Chairman Mao's revolutionary theory and revolutionary line greatly mobilized the revolutionary activism and creative power of the masses of the people. An enthusiastic big leap forward appeared across the length and breadth of the country, and people's communes were set up in all rural areas.

The great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought provoked the rabid resistance of class enemies both inside and outside the country. In accordance with the counter-revolutionary needs of imperialism, revisionism and reaction as

well as Liu Shao-ch'i's gang, Yang Hsien-chen painstakingly systematized his "theory of absence of identity between thinking and being" and produced a reactionary essay entitled "Brief Discussion of 'Identity' of Two Categories," in his effort to oppose the epistemology of Marxism and a vain attempt to radically negate the general line, the big leap forward, and the people's commune.

The law of unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. It is applicable to all things in the universe, and of course to the relationship between thinking and being. Yang Hsien-chen, however, said falsely that "the identity between thinking and being" and "the identity of dialectics" were "an identity of 'two categories,'" that "although the expression is the same, its meaning is quite different." He openly and boldly opposed the application of revolutionary dialectics to epistemology.

The dynamic, revolutionary theory of reflection recognizes not only that thinking is a reflection of being, but that thinking acts in turn on being. Therefore, it must necessarily firmly uphold the identity between thinking and being. Yang Hsien-chen, however, put the theory of reflection and the identity between thinking and being in opposite positions, saying that with regard to the relations between thinking and being, "materialism settles them with the theory of reflection, but idealism settles them by means of their identity." He denied the identity of thinking and being, which amounted to radically denying the great role of revolutionary theory and the subjective initiative of the masses of the people, and to turn the dynamic, revolutionary theory of reflection into a mechanical theory of reflection.

The identity of thinking and being in dialectical materialism recognizes the mutual relations and mutual change into each other between thinking and being on the basis of practice. However, with an ulterior motive, Yang Hsien-chen distorted the identity of thinking and being and mis-represented it as the idealist theory of equality between thinking and being, saying preposterously that recognition of the identiy of thinking and being amounted to admitting that "being is thinking, thinking is being," and freely attacking the identity of thinking and being, saying it was an "idealist proposition."

In defense of his own reactionary fallacy, Yang Hsien-chen basely made use of an error in punctuation in the 1957 Chinese translation of Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy and distorted Engels' meaning. Engels said, "There is yet another aspect of the question of relationship between thinking and being: What is the relation of our thoughts on the world around us to the world itself? Can our thinking know the real world? Can we correctly reflect reality in our expressions and concepts of the real world? To use the language of philosophy, this question is a question of identity between thinking and being, and the overwhelming majority of philosophers have given an affirmative answer to it."

In the 1957 Chinese translation the last sentence of Engels was split into two, with a full stop erroneously placed at the end of "this question is a question of identity between thinking and being." Arguing sophistically, Yang Hsien-chen and his gang declared arbitrarily that what "the overwhelming

majority of philosophers had affirmatively settled," as stated by Engels, was not "the question of identity between thinking and being." That was utterly ignominious! The fact is that even when the sentence was erroneously split into two, the meaning of Engels was nevertheless clear from the context. He pointed out clearly that the overwhelming majority of philosophers affirmed the identity of thinking and being.

In his book Materialism and Empirical Criticism Lenin thoroughly criticized the theory of equality of thinking and being of Machism, i.e., "matter is duplication of sensation," "social being and social consciousness are equal and the same," and such subjective idealist and reactionary fallacies which the Machists promoted. Yang Hsien-chen deliberately confused the identity of thinking and being with the Machist theory of equality between thinking and being, and declared arbitrarily that Lenin had "from beginning to end criticized the identity of thinking and being" in his Materialism and Empirical Criticism.

Furthermore, making use of the two meanings of "identity" and "equality" of the Russian word "tozhdyostvo," he took an ignominious step by letting the Bureau of Translation change the expressions "equal" and "equality," a correct rendition made according to the context of Lenin's work in past editions of Materialism and Empirical Criticism, into "identical" and "identity" in the 1957 edition, in support of his preposterous view. For the sake of attacking the dynamic, revolutionary theory of reflection, this renegade distorted facts, disregarded logic, tampered with translations, and resorted to all means. He was really mad.

In October 1958 Yang Hsien-chen tried to publish his reactionary essay, "Brief Discussion of the 'Identity' of Two Categories," in open opposition to Mao Tse-tung's thought. Having discovered his intention, the proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao immediately pointed out that the reactionary essence of "the theory of absence of identity between thinking and being" amounted to a denial of the universal character of the law of unity of opposites, and was in fact a dualism that separated thinking from being. It also sternly pointed out that this was a reactionary fallacy opposed to Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. That prevented him from succeeding in his sinister scheme.

However, Yang Hsien-chen, far from giving up his nefarious scheme, launched a rabid counter-attack. With the support of the Soviet revisionists, P'eng Te-huai and his gang--vanguards of Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois command headquarters--produced in 1959 a thoroughly counter-revolutionary black program in an audacious move to overthrow the correct leadership of the Party center headed by Chairman Mao. During the first half of that year Yang Hsien-chen was active everywhere. Under the pretext of "giving lectures" and "holding forums of discussion," he gave out poison at the former Higher Party School as well as in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Honan, and other places, beating the gong to clear the way for P'eng Te-huai's nefarious scheme of usurping the Party. This running dog of the Soviet revisionists, echoing the tune of his foreign master Khrushchev, attacked our Party and our socialist system and opposed the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. Most vicious of all, he

besmeared the theory of identity of thinking and being, saying it was "holding up something novel and different to attract attention over the fundamental questions of philosophy," "fabricating history at will," "creating laws," etc., etc. He was really utterly reactionary!

The 8th plenary session of the Party's 8th Central Committee smashed the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party group and dealt Yang Hsien-chen a stunning blow. However, instead of restraining himself, Yang Hsien-chen went even further to oppose the theory of identity of thinking and being. Gathering around him a group of people, he perpetrated numerous undercover evil deeds under the cloak of "academic exploration and discussion." Finally in October 1959, his hirelings had the reactionary essay "Brief Discussion of the 'Identity' of Two Categories" revised and published, provoking an open struggle over the question of identity of thinking and being in defiance of the 8th plenary session of the Party's 8th Central Committee and in an attempt to reverse the verdict on P'eng Te-huai and his gang.

It is ridiculous that an ant should try to shake a big tree. Yang Hsien-chen's frenzied attack could only expose the ugly character of the renegade. The proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao brought to light his counter-revolutionary crimes and led criticism against him. Writings criticizing "the theory of absence of identity between thinking and being" were also published in the press in a counter-attack against the gang.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Vice Chairman Lin called and presided over an enlarged meeting of the Military Affairs Commission in September-October 1960, at which he summed up the experience of the PLA in political work, proposed the "four firsts" for strengthening the revolutionary development of the PLA, issued the great call of "We must truly learn and master the thought of Mao Tse-tung," and thoroughly criticized and repudiated P'eng Te-huai's bourgeois military line. The "four firsts" put forward by Vice Chairman Lin was a creative application of the dynamic, revolutionary theory of reflection and stressed the great role of revolutionary theory and political-ideological work. It was one of the heaviest blows on Yang Hsien-chen's "theory of absence of identity between thinking and being."

II

In 1961-62, international imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, taking advantage of our temporary economic difficulties, raised a big anti-China chorus. Acting in sympathy with the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois command headquarters in the country worked vigorously for restoration of capitalism. It was under such circumstances that renegade Yang Hsien-chen once more provoked an open struggle over the question of identity of thinking and being.

For the purpose of provoking this open struggle, Yang Hsien-chen had carried out prolonged planning and scheming. During the first half of 1961, Yang Hsien-chen went to Tientsin, Shansi, Shensi, and Sinkiang to carry out a series of counter-revolutionary deeds. He collected ammunition against the Party everywhere he went, freely attacked the general line, the big leap forward

and the people's commune, and energetically promoted individual farming and reversing of previous verdicts. With utmost treachery he blamed the dynamic, revolutionary theory of reflection for the temporary difficulties caused by serious natural calamities and sabotage by Soviet revisionism, saying preposterously, "What has gravely jeopardized practical work is the theory of identity of thinking and being." In September, after Yang Hsien-chen returned to Peking, Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois command headquarters let him give one lecture after another and make reports at the former Higher Party School under the pretext of "summing up historical experience and educating the cadres."

It was really nauseating to see a shameless renegade talking glibly about "summing up historical experience and educating the cadres." However, in order to expose the ugly face of this renegade under the light of day, let us see how he actually "summed up historical experience and educated the cadres."

The renegade utterly denied that people needed a period of time to know objective things and happenings. From his point of view, it was "idealism" whenever the subjective could not be brought into conformity with the objective at once. Starting from this preposterous view and picking up some trifles and using the tactic of concentrating the attack only on one point without touching the rest, he unrestrainedly exaggerated some of the inevitable, temporary and individual defects in our practical work, put the label of "idealism" on them all without exception, and outrageously attacked the big leap forward, saying that all the "mistakes" of the big leap forward were "caused by the theory of identity of thinking and being" and "a mess caused by the subjective initiative." Striking a pose, he seemed to be firmly upholding "materialism," but in reality brandished the big stick of metaphysical idealism to oppose the dynamic, revolutionary theory of reflection.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "A correct knowledge can often be achieved only after many repetitions of passage from matter to spirit and from spirit back to matter, i.e., from practice to knowledge and from knowledge back to practice." ("Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?") Man's knowledge of the objective world and the leap from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom has to pass through a process. From lack of experience to possession of experience, from ignorance to knowledge, from incomplete knowledge to relatively complete knowledge, man has to go through repeated practice. Owing to the limitations of various conditions, defects and mistakes may occur in the course of gaining knowledge and carrying out practice, and the subjective may not completely conform to the objective. That is inevitable. How could such a state of affairs be termed "idealism"? In particular, in such historically unprecedented great revolutionary mass movements like the big leap forward and people's communes in which several hundred million people were involved, we could only gradually gain experience from our own practice, gradually deepen our knowledge of the essence of things and happenings, and expose and solve the contradictions that came up in the course of our advance.

In summing up experience, we must make the epistemology of Marxism our guide, confirm the achievements, overcome the shortcomings, and advance courageously by firmly and unwaveringly following Chairman Mao's proletarian revoltuionary line. The thing was quite clear. The so-called "summing up of historical experience and educating of the cadres" of Yang Hsien-chen was only an attempt to radically negate the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune and confuse the mind of the people, so as to help Liu Shao-ch'i's gang of bourgeois representatives usurp the leadership of the Party and the State.

Yang Hsien-chen's provocation of the open struggle was completely a premeditated scheme to reverse previous verdicts and restore capitalism. At a black meeting in November 1961, Yang Hsien-chen aired grievances on behalf of P'eng Te-huai and called past criticisms against himself "unjust." He directed his hirelings to "speak through their writings." Knowing fully well Yang Hsien-chen's intentions, these hirelings, clenching their fists, shouted that since Yang Hsien-chen wanted to reverse the verdict on himself, "We must hurry to write to the press in his support and contribute our bit toward his cause." This small handful of men also mapped out a so-called "operational plan." Some of them were to "write long articles and fight big battles," others were to "write shorter but more topical articles and fight advance actions," and still others were to "write on practical questions and fight supporting actions." Later, these hirelings inadvertently leaked out this counter-revolutionary plot. Yang Hsien-chen, learning of this, hurriedly admonished them not to "talk carelessly," to avoid "being suspected of being sectarians." They really had a guilty conscience. Hiding yourselves in the sewer, you cursed our Party in the most malignant language, attacked the proletarian dictatorship and the socialist system, and carried out a series of criminal acts. You were more than "sectarians." There is overwhelming and irrefutable evidence to show that you were 100 percent counter-revolutionaries.

Yang Hsien-chen and company also chose what they thought was the most opportune moment to provoke an open struggle. Yang Hsien-chen said to his gang in November 1961: "It is now necessary to write something, though not necessarily for immediate publication. Let us wait and see." What was he waiting for? Counter-revolutionary revisionist Hou Wei-yü was another agent of Liu Shao-ch'i in the former Higher Party School. This man knew nothing whatever about theory, but was very wily and full of tricks when he was engaged in intrigues and sinister schemes. He revealed when plotting with the Yang Hsien-chen gang to reverse previous verdicts: "A big meeting will be held next year, at which Liu Shao-ch'i will make an important report which will be very favorable to us. We must be prepared now."

As it turned out, at a 7,000-man rally in January 1962, Liu Shao-ch'i produced a black program for subversion of the proletarian dictatorship and restoration of capitalism. Immediately after that, they produced again the black "Self-Cultivation" that opposed the revolutionary practice of the proletariat, betrayed the proletarian dictatorship, and promoted idealism, and energetically created counter-revolutionary public opinion.

Unable to keep their wild joy in check, Yang Hsien-chen and his gang came out noisily with praises of Liu Shao-ch'i's black report, saying it had "made the problem very clear." Fully confident that nothing could harm him, Yang Hsien-chen cried that Liu Shao-ch'i had said, "There are many idealistic slogans that must be cleaned up, such as...the identity of thinking and being, etc." He also cried, "P'eng Chen told me that my views were right." He urged his hirelings to "write something quickly" to criticize the "mistakes of idealism." In the eyes of these counter-revolutionaries, as soon as their black master yelled madly, heaven would fall down and the earth would cave in, and their beautiful dream of restoration of capitalism would come true. So, in April-June 1962, Yang Hsien-chen and his gang shot out one poisoned arrow after another, provoking the second open struggle over the question of identity of thinking and existence.

In coordination with the open attack in the press, Yang Hsien-chen and company also furiously raised an evil wind of verdict-reversal in the former Higher Party School. They held a series of black meetings, fanned an evil wind and kindled evil fires, so that the anti-Party elements, Rightists and counter-revolutionaries who had been criticized before might come out again into the open to carry out counter attack and counter-reckoning. Under the pretext of "rectification and reform of teaching-learning," they actively made preparations for a so-called all-school "scientific discussion meeting" to reverse the verdict on the reactionary "theory of absence of identity between thinking and existence."

In June-July, 1962, Yang Hsien-chen even personally took charge of the 2nd cadres rotation training class at the former Higher Party School. Like a gambler whose eyes were bloodshot because he had lost heavily, Yang Hsien-chen discarded all camouflage and came out to do battle stripped to the waist, giving full vent to his deep-seated hatred for the Party and the people. That further exposed the ferocious features of the renegade.

Meanwhile, Sun Ting-kuo, Yang Hsien-chen's sworn partner and a counter-revolutionary clown, jumped up and down, claiming everywhere that their writings were "well grounded in fact" and beating his breast, cried, "Can they be refuted?" Yang Hsien-chen and his gang were then really like mad and did all sorts of clownish acts.

Our enemies were rotten, decadent reactionaries, a small handful of stupid men whose minds were boggled at the prospect of gain and who always estimated the situation wrongly. While they were launching a frenzied counter-attack, the proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao pointed out sharply: For a long time Yang Hsien-chen and company had been purposefully distorting the words of Engels in support of their own reactionary fallacies, and for this they must be criticized. Under the concern and direction of the proletarian command headquarters, Ai Ssu-ch'i and other comrades wrote in the press to expose and criticize, theoretically and politically, "the theory of absence of identity between thinking and being."

In September 1962, the great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Never forget class struggle," at the 10th plenary session of the Party's 8th Central Committee, and led th whole Party and the people of the whole

country in an all-out counter-attack against revisionism and the bourgeoisie. At the meeting, the proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao also exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes of Yang Hsien-chen and company. Once more the beautiful dream of Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen of restoring capitalism was shattered.

III

Yang Hsien-chen was an implacable enemy of the people, the proletariat, and Marxism. The Party's warnings and criticism against him could not change his counter-revolutionary nature in the least. After the 10th plenary session of the Party's 8th Central Committee, Yang Hsien-chen and his gang did not desist from their counter-revolutionary activities. On the contrary, they adopted even more concealed means in waging a deathbed struggle. Yang Hsien-chen warned his hirelings to be "more careful after the 10th plenary session of the Central Committee" and "avoid direct contacts" with one another. They destroyed the black letters they had written to one another, and met secretly and furtively and held black meetings in the park. Early in 1963 Yang Hsien-chen vowed again and again before his hirelings that he "would never abandon" his counter-revolutionary fallacies "even when he had entered his coffin." Shouting that "the controversy has not yet concluded," he directed his hirelings to "gather materials and prepare for the fight." They also carried out a series of activities in a plot to provoke a third open struggle.

In May 1963, in view of Khrushchev's revisionism in the international sphere and the sinister plot of Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and company at home to oppose the revolutionary practice of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the great leader Chairman Mao wrote a famous essay, "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?", and other brilliant articles, thoroughly criticizing their bourgeois idealism and metaphysics and formulating the line and policy of developing a socialist education movement in urban and rural areas. Chairman Mao's "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" has further developed Marxist epistemology. It is the newest and highest summation of Marxist epistemology and a scientific summing-up of the struggle over the question of identity of thinking and being on the philosophy front.

Chairman Mao's great theory that "matter can change into spirit and spirit back into matter" dealt a severe blow to a sore spot of Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen, causing them to carry out resistance rabidly. Liu Shao-ch'i produced a formally "Left" but essentially Rightist bourgeois reactionary line to suppress the masses, harbor the capitalist-roaders, and sabotage the socialist education movement. Meanwhile, he also frenziedly opposed Marxist epistemology and openly attacked the scientific method of investigation and study advocated by Chairman Mao. He opposed the changing of matter into spirit as well as the changing of spirit into matter, shouting, "The supposition that ideas precede all man-made things is idealistic." Singing in the same tune as Liu Shao-ch'i and under the active support and aegis of Lin Feng, Liu Shao-ch'i's sworn confederate, Yang Hsien-chen openly shouted that the changing of matter into spirit and vice versa "cannot take place indiscriminately" or "applied indiscriminately," obliquely attacking the Marxist epistemology developed by Chairman Mao and calling it "idealism."

Yang Hsien-chen viciously cursed the identity of thinking and being as "idealism," as if he had been firmly upholding "materialism." He was truly shameless! By denying the identity of thinking and being, Yang Hsien-chen denied the mutual relations and interchangeability between matter and spirit on the basis of practice. He opened an unbridgeable gap between matter and spirit, clearly separated matter from spirit and practice from knowledge so that they became different, totally unrelated things, and so denied that spirit was born of matter and that knowledge came from practice. According to this preposterous view, spirit and knowledge become a river without source or a tree without root; they can only be inherent in man's mind or dropped from heaven. This is truly the dualism of Kant and a hundred percent idealistic transcendentalism.

Like a Buddhist monk chanting the sutra, Yang Hsien-chen talked repeatedly about "being first, thinking second," pretending to uphold firmly "materialism." That was completely hypocritical. Marxists must not only recognize the objective world, but more important still, dynamically reform the objective world in accordance with its laws. However, from the point of view of Yang Hsien-chen, "being first, thinking second" was everything. It appeared that everything would be all right so long as "objective being is recognized," and one "would be a conscious materialist." How should "recognition" be made? He taught people: "If there is a nail there, you will have to 'recognize' its existence and do not prick yourself with it." Is that "conscious materialism"? It is "conscious" capitulationism and completely a renegade's philosophy! According to such teaching, people would be completely helpless in the objective world and would be able to do nothing but resign themselves to fate. In the past several decades, did Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their like not again and again prostrate themselves before the imperialists, revisionists, and reactionaries in accordance with such so-called "materialism"?

Yang Hsien-chen said it was necessary to "recognize objective being." In reality, however, these renegades, out of their counter-revolutionary nature, refused to see or hear about such objective being as the incomparable superiority of the socialist system, the inexhaustible strength of the masses of people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the great achievements of our socialist revolution and socialist construction, etc., etc. They adamantly refused to recognize these. In truth, the so-called "recognition of objective being" of Yang Hsien-chen was only a deception. Whatever he "recognized" or "refused to recognize" was completely based on the counter-revolutionary needs of the bourgeoisie and conditioned by the interests of restoration of capitalism. What was "materialism" on his lips was in reality idealism. That is the essence of the "theory of absence of identity between thinking and being" peddled by Yang Hsien-chen.

Yang Hsien-chen falsely accused those who advocated the identity of thinking and being of "propagating the theories of Bernstein" and "opposing Marxism-Leninism by brandishing the weapon of Bernstein." That was entirely a deceptive trick of the thief who cried "Catch the thief!" When exposing Bernstein's revisionism, Lenin pointed out: "In the sphere of philosophy,

revisionism follows behind the 'science' of the bourgeois professors. When the professors want a 'return to Kant,' revisionism will waddle behind the Neo-Kantians." ("Marxism and Revisionism")

Bernstein "revised" the Marxist theory of epistemology and purposely misrepresented the identity of thinking and being as an idealistic theory of equality between thinking and being. He said preposterously that materialism and idealism were the same, because "although they start from different viewpoints, both simply presume that thinking and being are identical," and that they were both spiritualism. By this base means Bernstein radically denied the identity of thinking and being.

Was it not Bernstein's stuff that Yang Hsien-chen imported stealthily? The only difference is that, while Bernstein candidly and openly stated that he "resolutely supported the viewpoint of Kant in principle," Yang Hsien-chen concealed this point and dared not state it openly. That is all, and there is nothing more. Who "propagated the theories of Bernstein" and "opposed Marxism-Leninism by brandishing the weapon of Bernstein"? Was it not renegade Yang Hsien-chen himself?

After the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant essay, "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?", the sinister plot of Yang Hsien-chen and his gang to provoke a third open struggle failed. However, they did not give up. In March 1964, with the support of counter-revolutionary revisionist P'eng Chen and taking advantage of the discussion on "the philosophy of the table" in the Jen-min Jih-pao, they again produced several reactionary articles, which upheld in a roundabout way the reactionary "theory of absence of identity between thinking and being" and opposed the great theory that matter might change into spirit and spirit might change back into matter. Meanwhile, they also produced a counter-revolutionary "theory of combining two into one" to counter the revolutionary dialectics of one dividing into two and oppose the launching of a socialist education movement and an anti-revisionist struggle, carrying on a desperate fight.

As soon as Yang Hsien-chen's counter-revolutionary "theory of combining two into one" was made public, the proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao straightforwardly exposed its counter-revolutionary essence and led the launching of public criticism against renegade Yang Hsien-chen. Immediately after that, the tumultuous torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution swept Yang Hsien-chen, together with his black master Liu Shao-ch'i and his bourgeois command headquarters, into the garbage dump of history. No matter how Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their gang plotted, played devilish tricks, and fought desperately in a corner, their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and metaphysical idealism finally went completely bankrupt.

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Reviewing the struggle over the question of identity of thinking and being, we can see clearly that the activities of Yang Hsien-chen and company in relation to this question were an important, integral part of Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister scheme of counter-revolutionary restoration. Philosophy serves politics. The embracing of a certain world outlook will make one implement the same kind of line. We must respond to the call of the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee, earnestly study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, develop in depth the criticism against the idealism and metaphysics of Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen, strive to remold our world outlook, increase the ability to discriminate between true and false Marxism, raise our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, more consciously than ever study Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

"THREE NON-SEPARATION"

Study Dialectics Energetically, Maintain "Three Non-Separation"

by

Hua Yin-feng (华银凤), Vice Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and secretary of the Party branch of the Good Seed Center, Tungyang hsien

(Peking, Jen-min Jih-pao, January 13, 1971)

During the "9th Congress" of the Party, great leader Chairman Mao reiterated over and over again: "Attention! They must not be separated from the masses and from production, but must also do their official work!" In the year and more since then, I have in practice studied over and over again this teaching of Chairman Mao as well as Chairman Mao's philosophical works, constantly used them to solve the various contradictions between doing labor and carrying out tasks, and though physically remaining at the basic level, tried energetically to keep my mind on the over-all situation, to maintain the placing of labor in the service of revolution and to advance a step further on the road of "three non-separation."

The Higher the Post, the More Necessary To Take Part in Labor Consciously

I am just a common working woman pushed to a position of leadership by the great cultural revolution and made a vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Since then there have been more meetings to attend, more tasks to be done, more travelling to other places and less time for labor. The contradiction between the carrying out of tasks and doing labor was constantly set before me. I thought to myself, "The stately pine tree on top of the green hill has stood in the rain for a thousand years without rotting away. I,who was an adopted child bride, have come from a long-suffering and hardy stock, and have worked with the hoe since childhood and suffered much grievance. Now by attending meetings there would be more opportunity for me to educate myself, so what difference would it make if I labor a bit less? It is lack of experience in carrying out official work that is the principal aspect of the contradiction." With this kind of thinking, I did not pay so much attention to doing labor. Not long afterward, I ran into trouble.

One day, after having been away attending outside meetings for a comparatively long period, when I returned to the center to carry soil, the two baskets at the ends of the carrying pole refused to obey me. The moment the basket of soil on one end was lifted up, the one on the other end overturned and struck me on the back of the head. In the past when I entered the pig pen, the big pigs and the little pigs when hearing my footsteps would come milling about me. This time I cried "oink! oink!" several times without producing any effect. Even the animals refused to obey me.

The two non-obediences shocked me greatly. That night I turned and tossed about unable to sleep. I kept thinking of this question, "Must a person from the rank of the workers take part in labor consciously after becoming a cadre? By not taking part in labor would there be a change?" I studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on the necessity to maintain the practice of cadre participation in collective labor and on quantitative change to qualitative change as well as Vice Chairman Lin's directive on "All things exist in the midst of contradiction, in the midst of struggle and in the midst of transformation." In that way my mind was slowly filling up with dialectics on "change" and I began to understand that all things, including man as well, were in the process of change, and that although the change might be small at the beginning, it was a quantitative change which slowly built up into a major one or a qualitative change. What formerly used to be two obediences and now became two disobediences was a reflection of the change in me, and if this was permitted to continue it could become very dangerous.

I also went a step further by digging for the roots of my thinking, by struggling against the mood of complacency, and realized that: The labor I had done in the past could not substitute for the labor of the present and the future; the resistance to "change" in the past was no guarantee that there would never be a change; the lessons acquired from meetings could not substitute for tempering through labor; and the educating of others could not substitute for the education of oneself. To be a good representative of the masses and to fulfill the tasks assigned to me by Chairman Mao, first I must stand firmly at my post, persist in doing manual labor and energetically remold world outlook, which can only be considered as the principal aspect of the contradiction.

Since then, aside from attending meetings and looking after other pressing affairs, I have been taking part daily in manual labor and struggle to make use of every minute and every second. Even on New Year's Eve or on New Year's Day, I would invariably go and take over the shift for hog breeding, so that the other personnel could take a day off on that festive occasion. Each time when returning to the center after a meeting, even if for an hour or so, I would invariably made a round of the pig pens and fields first.

Last year "in the battle for harvesting and planting," I and other workers of the center by getting up early and quitting late, labored for more than a dozen days, sometimes working late into the night. One day, I worked without my meals for the whole day, but when I thought of my own responsibility, I took several hardcore cadres with me to continue to work the night shift. As we were transplanting rice shoots, we discussed the work to be done. When the masses saw us setting the pace, they and their families including the young children all flocked to the field and battled alongside with us deep into the night. After work, although I ran a high fever and my body was racked by chills, still my heart was very happy.

After Disciplining the Shoulders, Even More Must the Mind Be Tempered Red

Once I went to the No. [illegible] production team to take part in manual labor, and together with six or seven wo[illegible]ers operated a threshing machine. It

was getting late, and I said to young Hsing beside me, "Let us take our meal now and carry on later." However young Hsing replied, "We are laboring for the revolution and must struggle to make use of every minute and every second. A fraternal team is waiting for us to finish up so that they can continue to use the threshing machine." He suggested that he would rather skip a meal in order to give support to a fraternal team by giving it more time. This was unanimously agreed upon by the other workers on the spot. Everybody recited, "Give full play to our style of fighting--courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without any rest)," and worked until twelve midnight that night. The mess hall sent over our meal to the threshing site, but some of the comrades would not even stop to eat. The militant spirit and lofty quality of the workers greatly inspired me, and I carried on till midnight without feeling hunger.

When work was over, I unfolded a fierce struggle against my own thinking. I thought: Today, although I did not call off work, I had entertained the thought of doing so. The workers' first thought was that they were laboring for the revolution, they must struggle to make use of every minute and every second and give support to a fraternal team, but my first thought was "being hungry" and "eating dinner." What a great gap that was. What was the reason for the gap? Why was it that I who had constantly been together with the masses of workers, failed to truly master their advanced ideas?

Bearing this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching of "Materialist dialectics holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes operate through internal causes" to investigate over and over again my attitude to labor and purpose in doing labor. I made the following analysis: Persisting in labor is for speeding up the remolding of world outlook; but there are problems in the relation between disciplining of the shoulders and the tempering of the mind, the reddening of the skin and the reddening of thinking, spiritual gain and material gain. To temper the mind until it turns red and add to the spiritual gain, it is necessary to have a high degree of consciousness, fully develop subjective initiative, do manual labor while truly bearing in mind the problems of remolding of one's own world outlook, and learn from the masses. Otherwise, though one may be working in the fields and surrounded by the masses, who could at any time and anywhere teach one good thoughts and a good work style, one might see but would not notice, might listen but would not have heard, and would not get any positive result.

In the past although I realized the importance of manual labor, I did not raise it to the same plane as remolding world outlook to appreciate it. I felt that as long as I labored well the upper level would not criticize me, and the masses would not blame me, so I did not attach much importance to tempering my thinking red through labor.

After ideological understanding was enhanced, I assumed the identity of a pupil in taking part in manual labor, used not only my muscles but also my mind, and studied from the masses no matter when or where. I studied their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death; struggled against

the thought of laziness in my mind; studied their attitude of thinking of the whole world and their spirit of continuing the revolution to struggle against complacency; studied their style of arduous struggle and plain living and solid and down-to-earth work style, to struggle against my own "bureaucratic style.

Once I went to the fields for manual labor and one of the workers addressed me as "chairman." I was very surprised, because I had told the masses many times that they must call me by my name and must not address me by the "official title." Why had the worker not individually done so? I carefully conducted an investigation on myself and realized that the responsibility was not with the others, but because I still had some "officious" air about me. Thereupon I went to the masses to seek their views, combated self and repudiated revisionism, and resolved to rid myself of the bureaucratic air.

Physically in the Basic Level, Even More Must Attention Be Paid to the Over-all Situation

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Remain one of the common people while serving as an official." As a new cadre, it is only right to stand in the basic level and be concerned with the tasks of the whole province. However, for a time I had not thought of it that way. On the contrary I was of the opinion that: Tasks at the provincial level could be led by the core group of the Party in the province, and there was no need for a mass representative such as I to be concerned, for indeed I do not have the qualification to be concerned. As for myself, I could only transmit the spirit of instructions from the upper level, maintain "three non-separation" and pay proper attention to my own unit, that was all. Because of that, I concerned myself more with the problems of labor and problems of my own unit and gave very little thought to the problems of the province or to the over-all situation.

One day the Provincial Revolutionary Committee called a conference on hog raising and asked me to express my views. I was afraid that I might make a bad speech which would lead to unfavorable comments, so I answered, "I think there is no need for me to speak." However, the leadership comrade said instead, "You are best qualified to speak." The upper level had felt that I was qualified to speak, but I myself felt instead that I had nothing to speak of. Why was it "when two cannons were fired at the same time, the sound was not the same?" Taking this problem I studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Don't be separated from production, but must also work," and I asked myself, "I am a hog breeder, how come I have nothing to speak about at a hog-raising conference?" How come as a vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee I had not voluntarily shouldered the problem? Why had I not normally linked up labor with the overall situation throughout the province?

After analysis on the one side and reflection on the other, I realized that it was because I not only had failed to understand the dialectics of non-separation from production while attending to official duties, but I also did not understand the relation between the part and the whole of the over-all

situation and between my seed center and the whole province. In the past although I always held in my heart the thought of doing things in accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao and to succeed in non-separation from labor and non-separation from the masses, still I failed to understand that labor and official tasks were a unity, and to maintain non-separation from production was to see that official tasks be carried out better and the role of the mass representative be demonstrated better. Thereupon I actively made preparations to express my views at the hog raising conference.

Although the matter was a thing of the past, still the ideological problem must be completely solved. I considered the problems of how to handle well the relation between labor and official tasks, the part and the whole of the over-all situation, and our seed center and the province, studied over and over again Chairman Mao's philosophical works, and used materialistic dialectics to analyze them. I realized that the relations between labor and official tasks and between my position and the over-all situation, were a unity of opposites. As a new cadre, it would not do for me not to go to the basic level or not to persevere in doing manual labor.

However, if I buried my head completely in production without thinking of the over-all situation, knew only the feeling of sweat running down my legs without knowing about the over-all situation of the revolution, I would have failed in my role as a representative of the masses. Those who were short-sighted and possessed no great aspiration could not be happy standing firmly at their posts, and would not consciously take part in manual labor or continue the revolution. Because of this, though physically in the center, I paid attention to the over-all situation, regularly analyzed the conditions and took the problems of the over-all situation and the problems on the surface back to my own unit for research, so that in labor I not only played the role of a laborer, but used muscles as well as the brain, and attended to labor as well as official tasks.

With the concept of the over-all situation strengthened, the work zeal also became more adequate. When problems were discovered, if they concerned the center, they were solved in the center, but if they concerned the province they were sent to the provincial level for study. If I could not make a trip personally, I would send a report by letter, and when necessary I would make a telephone call. For example, comrades of the bee-keeping team reflected that the department of communications had ruled that bees could not be shipped out. I thought that this was a problem that concerned the whole province and sought the views of the departments concerned at the provincial level. This led to their interested attention and the problem was readily solved.

Not Only Must One Lead Work Well, But Must Lead the Whole Squad Well

To carry out both revolution and production of the unit conscientiously, it is necessary to rely on the combined efforts of the leading body. At the beginning, because I was anxious to produce a revolutionized leading body quickly, I was inclined to make a lot of criticism and find faults with

the other comrades, seldom making analysis or giving comprehensive assistance. I paid more attention to their problems but made very few check-ups on my own shortcomings, so the result was far from satisfactory.

Later, bearing this problem in mind, I made a study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The secretary of a Party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader'," and relevant teachings on grasping the principal contradiction as well as the principal aspect of a contradiction, and my mind was enlightened. As the number one person in the center I was the principal aspect of the contradiction and the key to revolutionization lay in me. I studied the experiences of revolutionization of leading bodies of advanced units, set a strict demand on myself, took the lead in study, took the lead in labor, took the lead in combating self and repudiating revisionism, constantly activated the masses, held outdoor rectification meetings, summed up experiences, corrected mistakes, heightened consciousness, remolded the world outlook, and was ready no matter when or where to learn from the comrades.

Deputy secretary Ch'eng Hsi-ch'ang of the Party branch has always been a pace-setter in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and a vanguard in the struggle against the enemy. He always stands in the frontline of manual labor, rushing to where the difficulties are the greater and going to where there are problems to tackle. Even on New Year's Day and on feast days he would never leave the center to take a rest and really succeeds in being afraid of neither hardship nor death. I humbly learn from him. At the same time regarding those comrades who have shortcomings and made mistakes, I have adopted the method of helping them enthusiastically and waiting for them patiently.

There is a member of the Revolutionary Committee who made mistakes during the great proletarian cultural revolution and was carrying a baggage on his back. I held scores of talks with him and also activated the other comrades to do the same. With this problem in mind, this comrade studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, made very rapid progress and was cited as a five-good worker.

To insure that both manual labor and official tasks of the leading body would not be neglected, and on the basis of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Educate the Party members in such a way that their ideology and livelihood within the Party could be placed on a political and scientific basis," we have improved the method of leadership and the method of work, set in operation collective leadership and assignments of tasks and responsibility, and avoided staying in the office as much as possible.

Under the unified leadership of the Party branch, each member of the leading body is in charge of a single line and is responsible for a section. Making use of the periods before and after meals, we hold short meetings by the side of the fields to exchange information and investigate work. In this way, there is more time for labor, and problems can be more readily solved in time. Not any one of the seven cadres is separated from production and even on holidays, very few of them would take a rest.

Last year for twenty days during the busy harvesting and planting period, of the seven comrades five took part daily in manual labor while the other two took part in manual labor for nineteen days. In doing so we shook off our routine office work, and there appeared a new atmosphere where people were found for jobs to be done, official work was done by the fields, the cadres led in doing manual labor, and the workers all worked with great zeal. The mentality of the people as well as the features of the land were transformed, and on top of the Yent'a ridge where even wild grass refused to grow, it is now covered with the soft green of young tea saplings which serves to demonstrate the exemplary role played by state farms.

Although I have been carrying out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Attention! They must not be separated from the masses and from production, but must also do their official work!" and have made some progress, nevertheless when I compare that with the demands of the constantly developing excellent situation, I find that there is still a very great gap. I am determined to remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity, and constantly remold my world outlook, so as to keep my mind on the over-all situation while standing at the basic level, and go on doing manual labor in service of the revolution.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking Leads Us to Advance Continuously

by

"Ch'Untsuan" Study Team of Yungting Machine Works, Peking

(China News Service, Peking, Dec. 12, 1970)

An article by the "Ch'Untsuan" Study Team of Yungting Machine Works, Peking: "Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking leads us to advance continuously." Following are excerpts:

Our "Ch'Untsuan" study team has linked up the practice in the three revolutionary struggles, persisted in the study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, continuously overcome blindness, heightened self-consciousness, and achieved a certain measure of initiative and freedom. We deeply realized that: Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking is the beacon light illuminating the road to our victorious advance. The process of our study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is one of breaking down the old and establishing the new and the breaking down of self-interest and establishing public interest. This is a process of uninterrupted revolution.

Thousand Changes Result in Versatility

The "multiple drill" created by us can drill holes in all kinds of steel products smoothly and speedily and its work is of enduring quality. It has therefore been acclaimed by some publications as a "versatile drill." We also feel that the drill points can easily drill special kinds of steel and they will have no trouble in drilling other types of materials. However, once, a fraternal factory was drilling brass materials, the drill points broke after drilling only a short depth. On another occasion, the drill point was used to drill a hole on a piece of cast iron and the drill blade burned up before completing one single hole. These two incidents shocked us.

In 1958, we began to study Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." Chairman Mao taught us: "There is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist." "Contradictions of different characteristics can be resolved only by methods of different characteristics." Chairman Mao enlightened us. Things are changing in a thousand ways, and where can you find such a thing as "versatile drill point"? Taking "multiple drills" as "versatile drill points" is like regarding the "multiple drills" as absolute, static, and changeless things, and this is a metaphysical viewpoint. When the working materials change, the characteristics of processing also change; so the geometrical shape of the drill point must be changed accordingly. Only "a thousand changes" can achieve "versatility." If we have "one single ability" to cope with "a thousand changes," then we shall have trouble and shall fail.

Chairman Mao teaches: "This dialectical world outlook teaches us primarily how to observe and analyze the movement of opposites in different things and, on the basis of such analysis, to indicate the methods for the resolution of contradictions." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we, during production practice, conscientiously investigated and studied the characteristics of various processing materials, used practical experience to make analyses and sum up, continuously changed the geometrical parameter of "multiple drills," and developed "multiple drills" from one single-type drill point into seven types of "multiple drills" suitable for processing different materials. After acquiring extensive perceptive cognition, and with the assistance of the workers and revolutionary teachers of the Peking Industrial College, we conducted comparatively systematic tests and theoretical analyses, and went through a process of "discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other, and from the inside to the outside to reform the work of manufacture." We raised perceptive cognition to rational cognition and formulated the geometrical parameter of the "64-type" standard "multiple drills."

In August 1964, at the discussion meeting of scientists of four continents held in Peking, Comrade Ni Chih-fu, leader of the "Ch'Untsuan" study team published a thesis on "multiple drills," which received keen attention and good comments from those present at the meeting. Since 1964, the "multiple drills" have been further developed in practice and raised to a new standard.

The "multiple drills" have since 1953 undergone five changes. Each change resulted in differences in quantity and in characteristics. Each improvement and each development of the "multiple drills" during the process of practice enabled us to further realize that: the development of things never ends, nor does the drilling technique. If we overcome blindness, and continuously use the viewpoint of dialectical materialism to guide the practice and knowledge of drilling techniques, we can continue to raise the standard of the "multiple drills."

Destruction before Construction

The success in the continuous renovation of the "multiple drill" has broken down the conventions of bourgeois technical theses. This is an important change in the ordinary screw-shape drill which had not been much developed and changed during the past hundred years. It is also a criticism and repudiation of bourgeois idealism and metaphysics. On this, the bourgeois and reactionary technical "authorities" would gesticulate and say: "This is nonsense and actually has no scientific basis." We have thoroughly smashed such slanders by the bourgeois and reactionary technical "authorities" with the manufacture of up-to-standard, new-type drills.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we of the "Ch'Untsuan" study team decided to write a book on new-type scientific technique. We cherished revolutionary enthusiasm to win merit for our great Chairman Mao and for our great socialist country. How should we write such a book on new-type scientific technique? With this question in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "there is no construction without

destruction." We realized that to write a book for the proletariat we must give prominence to "destruction," to smash the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and to break down the old conventions of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, during the whole process of our writing the book, we from the beginning to the end went through revolutionary mass criticism, broke down the bourgeois simple technical viewpoint of seeing things without seeing people, established the proletarian ideology of "the human factor first," and "political work first." We destroyed the "doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace" and the "philosophy of the slavish comprador," and established the ideology of "independence and self-determination and self-reliance." We broke down metaphysics and scholasticism, and established the ideology of "one divides into two." Having gone through repeated revolutionary mass criticism, we gradually understood the dialectical relationship between 10 aspects, including those between men and things, between politics and technology, between popularization and elevation, and between the principal role and the secondary role of one object.

During the process of writing the book, we conscientiously studied and profoundly understood Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, and summed up our practice in struggle. Going through the masses and through practice, we summed up and wrote the book. Then, we returned to the masses and to practice to make check-ups, consolidation, elevation. Such a process of "practice, knowledge, practice again, and knowledge again," enabled us to finally finish a book on new-type scientific technique that belongs to us working class and propagates Mao Tsetung thought.

Selflessness Leads to Fearlessness

Having raised the suggestion of writing a book for the revolution, the majority of our comrades were full of confidence and vitality. However, some comrades expressed fears that they might make mistakes and be criticized in the future, that they might be ridiculed for chasing after their own fame and profit. Under such circumstances, failure to solve the question of transforming the subjective world outlook would make it impossible to fulfill the task of writing the book.

"A thoroughgoing materialist has nothing to fear." Comrade Ni Chih-fu grasped this principal contradiction in the transformation of world outlook, organized us to conscientiously study the "three constantly-read articles," penetratingly unfold the revolutionary mass criticism, recollect past bitterness and think of present sweetness, further raise our awakening to the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and promote ideological revolutionization. The comrades said: "In the old society, we workers were oppressed, exploited, did not have enough to eat and could not go to school. In the new society, we are master of the family and are capable of using a pen to write a book. This is a right given us by Chairman Mao. Our fears of this and that are results of selfishness and incorrect ideas. We are writing a book for the revolution and devoting our hearts to public interest, and we have nothing to be afraid of!" Thus, all of us started the battle of writing a book with revolutionary enthusiasm.

After the publication of "The practice and knowledge of multiple drills," some comrades in our team developed the feeling of conceit and complacency for a time. Comrade Ni Chih-fu, having detected such a sign of thinking, talked with these comrades and together with them studied Chairman Mao's works. All of us used the three brilliant images of the "three constantly-read articles" as our examples to find the gaps between them and ourselves. We seriously conducted a struggle against self-interest, criticized revisionism and overcame the feeling of conceit and complacency, thereby raising our awakening to continued revolution. Changing spirit into matter during the process of practice, we gained further knowledge about the drilling of stainless steel, the drilling of tiny holes, and the drilling of special-shaped holes.

Practice enabled us to deeply realized that with self-interest it was impossible to look at ourselves with the viewpoint of "one divides into two," and it made us to commit acts of blindness, to lack self-consciousness, and to follow the evil track of idealism and metaphysics. Only by conscientiously and continuously transforming the subjective world can we more satisfactorily transform the objective world, make revolution, and carry out Chairman Mao's great combat call, "China ought to make a greater contribution to mankind."

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A Number of Factories and Mines Fulfill This Year's State Production Plans Ahead of Schedule

(China News Service, Peking, December 8, 1970)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," a number of factories and mines in our country have reported the fulfillment of this year's state production plans ahead of schedule.

The Hantan Metallurgical and Mining Company

The Hantan Metallurgical and Mining Company, on November 8, overfulfilled this year's iron ore production plans ahead of schedule, increasing the output by 48 percent over that of the corresponding period of last year. This company also constructed a new mine this year, thus creating conditions for the further expansion of reproduction next year.

The Rolling-Stock Wheel and Wheel-Tire Factory

The broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel of the Rolling-Stock Wheel and Wheel-Tire Factory persisted in using revolution to command production and achieved victories in both revolution and production. This year, the state production task assigned to the factory increased much more heavily than that of last year. The production of wheel-tires overfulfilled this year's state plan 112 days ahead of schedule; and the production of wheels overfulfilled the state plan for this year 47 days ahead of schedule. The output, quality, and costs of products all created records for the factory since its opening.

The Nanking White Marble Quarry

The Nanking White Marble Quarry overfulfilled this year's state production plan 100 days ahead of schedule and broke the records in production output and production value by 25 percent. This quarry has also smashed old conventions and adopted the method of simultaneously undertaking both capital construction and quarry opening. This has increased white marble production for the State.

The Peking Mining Bureau

The revolutionary workers of the Peking Mining Bureau have thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," and fulfilled this year's plans of coal production and plans for footage of digging 50 days and 80 days ahead of schedule respectively. At present, the workers of this mining bureau are using the viewpoint of "one divides into two" to detect gaps in the face of achievements, and have decided to continue to produce more coal for the State and make active preparations for next year's production.

The Tat'ung Mining Bureau

The workers of the Tat'ung Mining Bureau, Shansi Province, have overfulfilled this year's plans for coal production and plans for footage of digging 31 and 42 days ahead of schedule respectively. The total output of coal exceeded the highest record total. From May, 1968 up to November this year, this bureau has overfulfilled state plans for 31 months in succession.

The Fengfeng Mining Bureau

The Fengfeng Mining Bureau, Hopei Province, since the establishment of its revolutionary committee, has overfulfilled all its state production plans for the past two years in succession. This year, it fulfilled the state plan for coal production 43 days ahead of schedule. The plan for footage of digging was also fulfilled in advance, making a new contribution to the socialist construction of the State.

The Lanchow Oil Refinery

The Lanchow Oil Refinery has overfulfilled this year's production plan ahead of schedule. As of November 25, this refinery overfulfilled this year's quantity plan for the processing of crude oil by 3 percent 35 days ahead of schedule; and it overfulfilled the annual plans for production of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, and lubricant oil by 12 percent. The tasks for the production of machinery, the production of instruments, and scientific research were also fulfilled with outstanding results. This year, this refinery has mobilized the masses to carry out technical reforms and raised the capacity for processing crude oil onefold.

The Hanyang Paper Mill

The Hanyang Paper Mill, Hupeh Province, overfulfilled its annual state production plan 56 days ahead of schedule. The output was 30 percent above the highest record, and the quality of products also showed an improvement. Having insured the fulfillment of the production task of paper for the printing of Chairman Mao's works, this mill has also produced large quantities of paper for making accounting books for the rural areas and other kinds of new products.

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Northeast China Worker Helps Set Up Surplus-Heat Power Plant

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 17, 1971)

a veteran furnace repair worker of the talien steel plant in northeast china chiang lien-hung, who is a communist party member, and his mates have installed vaporized cooling devices on heating furnaces to save a lot of water for industrial use and many valuable metals. they were guided by chairman mao's great teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the minds."

then they ran a power plant by making use of the steam produced in the process of vaporized cooling and made a new contribution to the country's socialist construction. whole-hearted devotion to the revolution without any thought of self and the revolutionary spirit of defying difficulties and daring to make technical innovations has won praise for chiang lien-hung from other workers.

there was a fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the course of making these technical innovations. the talien steel plant furnaces used to be water-cooled. sometimes one hundred tons of water were used for a furnace in an hour. the cold water fed into the furnace walls was boiling hot in a few minutes and had to be changed. a water bath, water tower, pump, motor and pipes were set up so that the hot water could be re-used. this wasted manpower, electricity and thermal energy.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, chiang lien-hung, who had been repairing furnaces for many years, made proposals several times to change this method which was slow, poor and expensive. on a visit to the anshan iron and steel company one time, he got an idea from seeing a vaporized cooling device on an open hearth furnace. after returning to his plant, he tried to make such a device for the heating furnace. however, the plant's capitalist-roaders and reactionary bourgeois authorities turned the proposal down flat. they said: "the talien steel plant has been in operation for half a century and the furnaces have always been water-cooled. we have never heard your hare-brained method and it can't be done."

chiang lien-hung's mind turned to the past, to his childhood, when the landlord kept pressing his father for rent and finally drove him to desperation. not long after, a younger brother died of disease and hunger. nine-year-old chiang lien-hung became a pig-tender for the landlord. he was a farm-hand at 13. what oppression and exploitation he had suffered at the landlord's hands exclamation then came the communist party and chairman mao who liberated the working people of the country. the working people become the masters and he, a worker, joined the great communist party of china. recalling the loving attention of the party over the years, he felt his vigour and energy surge.

faced with opposition from the capitalist-roaders and the reactionary authorities, he stood firm and said sharply: "we're making this vaporized cooling device for the revolution, we can conquer any difficulty exclamation" all revolutionary workers and technicians took his side. with their help, he started an experiment. he welded discarded copper plates to make a steam container and used a stove for heating purposes. he had not grasped the law of cooling the container, so his

experiment failed several times. following chairman mao's great teaching "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success", chiang lien-hung summed up his experience. working hard for more than one month, he finally succeeded.

he wanted to apply the new technique but the capitalist-roaders ignored the initiative of the workers and asked a bourgeois technical authorities to conduct a test. he examined the vaporized cooling device, taking measurements and making calculations. then he looked up a foreign reference book and said: "i don't find any data on vaporized cooling, there's no precedent. how can a bricklayer be expected to make a vaporized cooling device from an improvised steam container and an ordinary stove?" hearing this, chiang lien-hung replied indignantly: "why can't we do what other countries can't? so long as we are armed with mao tsetung thought, we can rely on our own methods to devise something people in other lands haven't thought of." breaking through the obstruction by the capitalist-roaders, chiang lien-hung and the other workers installed a vaporized cooling device and got good results.

the capitalist-roaders did not take their defeat lying down. under the pretext that "steam cooling would affect safety in production", they unreasonably obstructed the use and popularization of the cooling device.

during the cultural revolution, holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary workers at the tatien steel plant seized back that portion of power usurped by the capitalist-roaders and established the revolutionary committee. the committee firmly backed chiang lien-hung's revolutionary spirit. with the help of the revolutionary workers and technicians, he installed vaporized cooling devices on most of the plant's heating furnaces in a short time. the new device saves over 1,100 tons of water for industrial use per hour in the plant. the pipes at the bottom of the heating furnaces are four times as durable as the old system, saving 30 tons of high quality seamless tubes every year.

then chiang lien-hung and other workers and technicians put forward a new proposal in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they suggested that the steam produced in the vaporized cooling process be used to run a surplus-heat power plant. the plant revolutionary committee and all the workers supported the proposal. so mass efforts were organized to set up the plant. army representatives in the plant and leading members of the revolutionary committee took part in this work and chiang lien-hung was put in charge.

chiang lien-hung set an example in work. he was always the first to take on hard jobs. when he found the frozen earth very hard to dig in building a pond, he took off his padded jacket so he could work harder, and kept up a stiff pace for hours on end. during work breaks he and the other workers made a living study and application of the three constantly read brilliant articles by chairman mao. he encouraged others with the indomitable spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains". the builders worked on shifts both day and night. it took them just 16 days to excavate 3,500 cubic metres of earth, stone and slag and lay some 1,000 tons of pebbles and reinforced concrete. the pond was built fast and well.

in setting up the plant, chiang lien-hung and the other workers tried in every way to use old and discarded equipment. they restored to working order two badly rusted steam turbines, and two power generators and other equipment that was worn out or damaged. in addition, they made, repaired or installed over 4,000 metres of pipes to conduct steam and water, some 100 pumps and a large quantity of valves, electric switches and control apparatus. after 39 days and nights of hard work by the end of last april, they had set up a surplus-heat power plant equiped with two generating units that had a total capacity of 3,000 kilowatts.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNING

Mass Revolutionization of Designs for Capital Construction in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1971)

revolutionary workers and technicians in capital construction revolutionized many designs for the building projects in various places of china last year and got quick results in mass examination and revision of items already designed. they hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought.

in the metallurgical, coal, chemical, petroleum, machinery and other industries and communications departments, the funds for building big and medium-sized projects whose designs were passed were cut anywhere from 15 to 20 per cent and a lot of equipment, material and floor space were saved. the tempo of construction was speeded up. the funds and equipment saved in this way can be used to build several hundred medium-sized industrial enterprises.

designing is the primary and decisive link in capital construction. the struggle between the two lines in capital construction shows up first in the designing. therefore, revolutionization of the designs is of great significance in doing capital construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

should one carry out chairman mao's principles of self-reliance and "building up our country through diligence and frugality" or should one seek ostentation and things foreign and indulge in extravagance and waste? this is the central struggle between the two lines in designing. in connection with the sharp struggle between the two lines in designing, various building units during this revolution sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. thus chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has taken firm root in the minds of the revolutionary masses.

the original design for a shipyard was typical of "seeking ostentation and things foreign" and of extravagance and waste. in order to achieve "attractiveness" and "magnificence" the structure of an ordinary machine workshop was patterned on the big building for a 10,000 hydraulic press worksnop. foreign equipment was to be bought at high prices instead of using the very efficient equipment the workers devised and made. when the workers and technicians examined the design this time,

they revised it in accordance with the principle of diligence and frugality in running enterprises. this reduced the investment by 35 per cent and the amount of equipment and floor space by 30 per cent and speeded up construction.

the struggle between the two lines in designing, in the final analysis, is one between the two kinds of ideas and world outlooks. through studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic concepts, the revolutionary people in capital construction have broken with subjective idealism and metaphysics in making designs, giving the revolution in designing impetus.

in putting up a seamless tubing mill, the workers, cadres and technicians used chairman mao's philosophic concepts to analyze the general and specific characters of precision steel tubes and ordinary ones. this enabled them to change their design which metaphysically separated the production of each. the new design combined the parts used in common, and this alone saved 220 tons of material. applying the dialectical concept of transforming unfavourable into favourable factors, they set up a small nitrogenous fertilizer plant to treat the large amount of waste acid in production. this not only helped them settle the problem of waste acid, but helps agriculture.

participation by workers in designing is a salient feature of the revolution. on-the-spot designing was done on many construction sites by "three-in-one" teams with building workers as the main body and including leading cadres and designers from the organizations commissioning the buildings, the building companies and the designing departments. the masses were widely consulted on designs. this mass line changed the method of having only the designing institutes involved in the designing.

working class control of designing was the result of a sharp struggle. some people opposed this by spreading the idea that the workers were ignorant of theory. this fallacy was refuted by facts. the design for a large oil refinery at first called for large investment and big and heavy equipment, with low efficiency, because it was made by designers behind closed doors and in line with foreign conventions. the workers revised the design according to their experience during the revolution in designing, improving all the technological processes. this raised the technique of refining to world standards and reduced investment by one-third, enough to build a fuel type oil refinery.

through accepting re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers, the designers have stepped up their ideological revolutionization. they walked out of their offices to take part in physical labour and on-the-spot "three-in-one" designing. they modestly learned from the selfless spirit of the workers and painstakingly remoulded their own world outlook. this enabled them gradually to end their divorcement from proletarian politics, the masses and practice and to make new contributions to the revolution in designing.

following chairman mao's teaching "the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable", the technicians making the design for a synthetic fibre plant made investigations in a number of plants with the workers and drew on their advanced experience in production and technical innovations. then they put forward a design on which representatives of workers of several dozen plants were consulted for their opinions. collective wisdom raised the design to an advanced level.

another salient feature is that the revolution in designing is linked with technical innovations. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "they (the chinese people) will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future", the revolutionary workers had revolutionary aspirations and dared to think, act and innovate. they invented many new technological processes, equipment, materials and structures, improving the designing of buildings and technology.

the building workers, designers and scientific workers designed a complete set of new building structures that saves 40 per cent in cement and 30 per cent in rolled steel. a small chemical fertilizer plant in honan province was first designed with a production capacity of 3,000 tons. after the "three-in-one" designing group made technological innovations, the designed capacity was doubles. building costs were reduced by 600,000 yuan. it can use coal of lower quality. this is experience for setting up large numbers of small chemical fertilizer plants.

many new types of designs were made last year, including new technological processes in the production of synthetic fibre and medium-less dry grinding and dry concentration iron ore dressing.

MAO THOUGHT

Mao Tsetung Thought Imbues People with Great Strength

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1971)

the commanders and fighters of a naval vessel of the chinese people's liberation army have beaten bigger enemy vessels that were more heavily armed. they have overcome typhoons and fulfilled their patrol, escort and training duties with flying colours.

their achievements flow from perseverence in educating people with mao tsetung thought and bringing people's initiative and creativeness into full play. they lay special emphasis on building the navy politically in carrying out the kutien meeting resolution drafted by chairman mao in 1929 (namely "on correcting mistaken ideas in the party") and the resolution of the enlarged session in 1960 of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

the vessel has been commended as a "four-good" vessel for nine years running, and was honoured with the title of "vanguard sea vessel" by the ministry of national defence.

the achievements of the vessel show that people armed with mao tsetung thought have the greatest fighting power.

in the course of struggle, the commanders and fighters repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "of all things in the world, people are the most precipus" as well as vice-chairman lin's instruction "the human factor is in first place". they know very well that they must put emphasis on the human factor and subjective initiative in handling the relations between people and things, between subjective initiative and objective conditions.

the group that the vessel belongs set up a repair shop in accordance with chairman mao's "may 7" directive that the army should "run small or medium-sized factories...". the vessel then needed repairs and the fighters worked with the repair shop on their vessel. only the director and the political instructor of the shop were familiar with the work. most of the others were new recruits, and equipment was in short supply. the party branch of the vessel led the comrades in studying chairman mao's teaching "it is people, not things, that are decisive". they talked about how they had brought the people's initiative into full play to defeat powerful enemies. with wooden boats, they captured armoured enemy gun-boats in a sea battle in 1950. in another battle on august 6, 1965, with a small vessel and small-calibre cannon, they sank two enemy war ships in co-operation with other p.l.a. vessels. depending on people's ideological consciousness and chairman mao's tactics of close-range fighting and night attack, they took advantage of the cover of dark to sail within dozens of metres of the enemy vessels. thus they fully displayed the advantages of small vessels that move and strike freely, and destroyed the formidable enemy ships that were clumsy in action at short range.

the study and discussions made everyone confident that they could do the repairs well. they worked hard with a revolutionary spirit alongside the comrades of the repair shop, learning while working and completing the job ahead of schedule.

the party branch of the vessel has persisted in laying stress on educating, training and remoulding people with mao tsetung thought, on bringing people's subjective initiative into full play.

the small vessel has four times weathered typhoons up to hurricane force. it was lying in a poorly-sheltered bay on september 14, 1970 when a big typhoon struck. wind force rose to hurricane strength at midnight and the vessel was in danger. but comrades kept in mind chairman mao's great teaching "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." they fought against the wind and waves. it was pitch-dark, the vessel tossed and rocked at an angle greater than 40 degrees. yet comrades stayed on deck to keep watch, so that the captain could command the fight. the heroic fighters armed with mao tsetung thought defeated the typhoon. at dawn seven hours later, the unscathed vessel set sail on patrol duty once again.

the reason the commanders and fighters of the "vanguard sea vessel" show dauntless spirit at the crucial moment was because that they earnestly study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way daily and pay great attention to remoulding their world outlook. every year when the new recruits start working on the vessel, the party branch first of all organizes them to study the three constantly read articles and gives them education in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and revolutionary traditions. it also helps them remould their world outlook with mao tsetung thought and conscientiously grasp the three laws: "matter can be transformed into consciousness and consciousness into matter", "mankind develops in great storms" and "selflessness results in boldness".

mastering the first law helps them gain confidence in fighting all kinds of storms. mastering the second helps them conscientiously temper themselves in the great storms of nature and society and strengthens their determination

to overcome difficulties. mastering the third helps them understand more clearly that only by completely discarding self one can fight great storms bravely and remould oneself in practice.

the new recruits mature rapidly thanks to the party's work in helping them foster the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle in the process of remoulding their world outlook. in a sea battle on august 6, 1965, all the new recruits, who had been in the navy for only a few months, dared to battle the enemy vessels at a few steps' distance and performed meritorious deeds.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the comrades of the "vanguard sea vessel" continued to carry forward the revolutionary vanguard spirit, study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way and make new contributions in the great storms of class struggle. when they supported the left in an area, they closely followed chairman mao's great strategic plans and resolutely carried out his instructions. they disseminated mao tsetung thought wherever they went, the masses praised them as a model in supporting the left.

in his work "on correcting mistaken ideas in the party", chairman mao teaches: "the main method of correction is to educate party members so that a political and scientific spirit pervades their thinking and their party life." provided we study mao tsetung thought hard, combine a political spirit with a scientific spirit, our subjective initiative would produce good effect.

though the "vanguard sea vessel" has to follow a narrow route to avoid many hidden rocks under complex weather conditions it operates safely. one of the important reasons for this is that the commanders and fighters constantly study chairman mao's teaching "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world". they recognize that a dauntless revolutionary spirit must be combined with a scientific approach.

the vessel was to sail into a port with very complicated conditions one dark night. the captain of the vessel wang chi-shun mobilized the whole crew to ensure that the difficult work would be done well.

chairman mao teaches: "the history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. this process is never-ending." the crew of the vessel understand that there is no boundary in knowing the objective world and bringing subjective initiative into play. they are determined to make greater efforts in their living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in revolutionizing their thinking and making it more scientific so as to win still greater victories in defending the socialist motherland and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

MEDICINE

PLA Hospital Combines Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1971)

the staff of the central hospital of the chinese people's liberation army has blazed a trail for combining traditional chinese and western medicine by following chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work. it has achieved good results, particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the campaign for doctors of western medicine to learn from traditional chinese medicine and for them to study and use medicinal herbs.

traditional chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house. the great leader chairman mao long ago pointed out that doctors of traditional chinese and western medicine should unite and co-operate and use modern scientific knowledge and methods in summing up and studying the experience of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacology so as to help create a unified new medicine and pharmacology for china.

both traditional chinese medicine and pharmacology and its western counterpart are a summing up of the rich experience that the labouring people have accumulated over a long period in dealing with disease. both have merits and shortcomings owing to the fact that they developed under different historical conditions. therefore efforts should be made to implement chairman mao's principle "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and combine the quintessence of both traditional chinese and western medicine so as to serve the people better.

the key for combining traditional chinese and western medicine is for doctors of western medicine to learn from those of traditional chinese medicine. only by learning from them, can doctors of western medicine better unite with them in a common effort to inherit quicker and more successfully the best that is in traditional chinese medicine. and only by doing so, can they make modern scientific knowledge play the fullest possible role. in a word, only by studying and summing up the best that is in traditional chinese medicine, can a new medicine and pharmacology be created by combining traditional chinese and western medicine.

the p.l.a. central hospital, a large polyclinic hospital with modern equipment, has in recent years used new methods developed by combining traditional chinese and western medicine and cured many diseases regarded as incurable by bourgeois authorities, including serious virus pneumonia and hemolytic disease of the newborn. at the same time it has solved some problems related to a number of common and recurrent diseases.

the hospital's pediatrics department last february admitted an infant just over one year old who had serious virus pneumonia and had been running a high temperature for six days. some bourgeois authorities in the past considered this virus infection a problem to which no solution had been found. there was no specific for it. the only measures were supportive. it was lucky if the patient recovered, the authorities alleged. as a consequence, many child patients died or developed chronic pneumonia. but the hospital's pediatricians used chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts as their guide

and treated the infant with methods worked out by combining traditional chinese and western medicine.

the medical workers first grasped the principal contradiction of cardio-respiratory failure in the emergency treatment. they dealt with the failure by using methods of western medicine fluid infusions, blood transfusions, cardiac stimulants, giving oxygen, administering sedatives and preventing cerebral edema. at the same time, they administered traditional chinese medicine for pneumonia so as to control virus infection. the child had convulsions because the blood calcium became lower. ordinarily, an intravenous administration of calcium would be good. but they had used some drugs of the digitalis group and the patient's heart had become digitalized. bourgeois authorities on pediatrics wrote: "digitalis and calcium cannot be used at the same time." the medical workers were confronted with the contradiction between digitalis and calcium. the party branch of the pediatrics department immediately organized the staff members to study chairman mao's brilliant work "on contradiction". they recognized that it was not absolutely impermissible to use digitalis and calcium at the same time and that this could be done under certain conditions. if the density of both the digitalis administered and the calcium transfused is great, the heart would stop beating at once. if the density of both medicines is properly controlled, that could be prevented. so they correctly handled the contradiction and soon controlled the patient's convulsions.

after two weeks of treatment, these symptoms were effectively dealt with. toxic encephalitis and protracted pneumonia became the principal contradiction in the course of treatment. in the past, doctors of western medicine did not have effective remedy for these two diseases. therefore, many victims suffered such after-effects as mental defects, convulsions and chronic asthma. medical workers of the department made a break-through by using medicinal herbs, new methods of acupuncture treatment and auricular needling. the patient was cured.

the successful handling of the case helped the medical workers deeply understand the correctness of the great leader chairman mao's instructions on combining traditional chinese and western medicine.

last july, the pediatrics department took in a new-born baby suffering from serious hemolytic disease caused by septicaemia. it was in critical danger. according to the conventions, doctors of western medicine would use transfusions to change the patient's blood supply. however, the infant also had a serious congenital heart disease. blood transfusion would endanger the patient's life. in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace", they decided to treat hemolytic jaundice with medicinal herbs. remarkable results were achieved. three days later, the jaundice began to disappear. in a week, bilirubin returned to normal. there were no after-effects. they then used this method to treat four other cases of the same disease successfully.

they also applied this method to treat four cases of "abo" hemolytic disease of the new-born. this disease is caused by the incompatibility of the blood groups of mother and child. some bourgeois medical authorities considered the disease difficult to cure. doctors of western medicine thought the only remedy was to change the blood by transfusions. but good effect was achieved by using a preparation of medicinal herbs for treatment. from this all comrades gained a deeper understanding

that chinese medicine and pharmacology were a great treasure-house.

in the course of combining traditional chinese and western medicine the medical workers of the department of pediatrics have also made some achievements in applying modern scientific knowledge and methods and studying and raising the level of chinese medicine and pharmacology in accordance with chairman mao's teaching. for instance they worked out an inexpensive and highly efficacious drug for treating toxic dyspepsia, a common children's disease. while making this new drug they went among the workers and peasants and visited some hospitals and scientific research institutes to learn their experience and collect over 200 folk and tested prescriptions for treating the disease, then they selected some medicinal herbs more effective than polymyxin through modern scientific knowledge and methods and by analysis and sensitive tests of the herbs. they first made a decoction of the herbs and then made this into a powder that is convenient to store and take. the workers and peasants welcome this because the herb is abundant and the medicine costs little and there are no unfavourable side effects.

the medical workers of the hospital have conscientiously carried out chairman mao's proletarian line on medical and health work and are determined to continue their advance in combining traditional chinese and western medicine and make a greater contribution to mankind.

PRODUCTION BRIGADES

North China Production Brigade Maintains Revolutionary Tradition

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 17, 1971)

the formerly poor hsipu production brigade in north china hopei province, noted for its diligence and hard struggle, has greatly expanded its collective economy. in 1956, our great leader chairman mao commended this brigade at the foot of the great wall.

with a three-quarter share in ownership of a donkey, 23 poor peasant households set up a producers' co-op embracing 15 hectares of farmland in 1952. the co-op had neither carts nor farm implements. so it was nicknamed "the paupers' co-op".

at the suggestion of wang kuo-fan, party branch committee member and head of the co-op, the members went to the mountains to collect firewood which they sold to buy animals and implements. production expanded and funds were accumulated. the backwardness of the mountain village was changed in several years.

in his notes to two articles in "socialist upsurge in china's countryside", our great leader chairman mao said, "relying on their own efforts, in three years' time its members accumulated a large quantity of the means of production. they 'got it from the mountains,' they explained. some of the people visiting the co-operative were moved to tears when they learned what this meant. our entire nation, we feel, should pattern itself after this co-op." this has guided the masses in hsipu ever since.

they have turned the poor mountainous area into a prosperous socialist one by self-reliance and hard struggle. agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production are flourishing and many tractors are working the brigade's land. the once barren mountains are now covered with chinese pines and orchards. the miserable life of the villagers before liberation is a thing of the past. some sites illustrating the poverty and exploitation of those days have been preserved for class education.

the hsipu production brigade has now become prosperous. is it still necessary to have the "paupers' spirit"? the poor and lower-middle peasants said firmly that the "paupers' spirit" is a revolutionary spirit commended by chairman mao and, having this spirit, they had revolutionary will when they were poor, and now when they become prosperous they do not forget the revolutionary tradition. once again they studied chairman mao's notes for the hsipu co-op and got a better understanding that the hsipu production brigade had started and grown prosperous by relying on the "paupers' spirit", that today it must build socialism by this revolutionary spirit.

in response to chairman mao's teaching "the principle of diligence and frugality should be observed in everything", the party branch of the hsipu production brigade takes the struggle between the two lines as the key link and always educates the commune members with the spirit of diligence and frugality and hard struggle.

some young people said: "our hsipu production brigade is well-known in our country and many guests come. the office of the production brigade should have more desks and chairs." still other people said: "we have theatrical performances very often so we should build a good stage." the brigade party branch organized the commune members to discuss this. wang kuo-fan, secretary of the party branch, said: "at the time when we 23 poor peasant households insisted on organizing an agricultural co-operative we did not have desks and chairs. we had meetings sitting crowded on the matless earthen bed and took accounts on our knees. many people come to visit us because we have the 'paupers' spirit'. now that we have a good life, we mustn't forget the past and the people in the world who have not yet been emancipated." an old poor peasant named wen hua-chih said: "working style is decided by ideology. following chairman mao's teachings, we have the 'paupers' spirit' and this is the proletarian working style which we should have. if we depart from chairman mao's teachings and seek fancy things, we will depart from chairman mao's revolutionary line." the commune members raised their political consciousness through the discussions. so they did not add anything. the office still has the desks and chairs from the early period when the co-operative was set up. the young people in the brigade carried stones and earth in their spare time to build a stage. they have used the same abacus for eighteen years.

the brigade now can make picks, spades baskets and mats as well as threshing tools.

the poor and lower-middle peasants always set strict demand upon themselves by working hard and being thrifty and have the communist spirit of doing all in their power to support fraternal communes and production brigades.

hybrid kaoliang (chinese sorghum) is a high yield crop. but, it is very difficult to plant hybrid kaoliang because it takes a lot of manpower and the yield of the seed nurseries is low.

one-third hectare would provide enough for their fields, but they planted more than two hectares. at the end of autumn, they provided the fraternal units with big amounts of improved hybrid kaoliang seed. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we should think of others when we farm. although we have got less grain by planting bigger nurseries, fraternal production brigades will raise more grain from our improved seed and contribute more to the state."

the hsipu production brigade in the past two years has improved more than 24 hectares that give high stable yields despite excessive rain or dry spells, built 790 metres of irrigated canals, planted more than 5,000 fruit trees and afforested more than 20 hectares. the production brigade's grain output per hectare averaged 4.6 tons in 1969, as against 4.2 in 1968. in 1970, the output rose to 6.2 tons per hectare, despite drought, waterlogging, hailstorms and windstorms. good harvests were also achieved for cotton, and fruit and nuts.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Concludes Friendly Visit To Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jan. 16, 1971)

the chinese gymnastic team led by fu chih-hsing, after its fruitful visit to algeria, left here yesteray afternoon by plane for a friendly visit to iraq.

present at the airport to see the team off were: benayada, director of the socialist countries department of the foreign ministry of algeria; mouley, vice-director of the sports department of the ministry of youth and sports; abdelhamid mohamed, chairman of the national gymnastic association, and friends from physical cultural circles.

also present were chinese ambassador yang chi-liang and the diplomatic envoys of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia.

during its stay in algeria, the chinese gymnastic team was cordially received by abdallah fadel, minister of youth and sports of algeria.

ambassador yang chi-liang has given a reception on the occasion of its visit.

the chinese gymnastic team visited algiers, oran, constantine, mostaganem and other cities and gave four performances. it was given warm hospitality and support by the departments concerned in algeria and a warm welcome by the broad masses of spectators.

during its visit, it practised together and exchanged experience with the algerian gymnastic team, learning from and establishing a profound friendship with each other.

CAMBODIA

Appeal of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Political Bureau of NUFK Central Committee, Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia issued an appeal here today, calling on the cambodian patriotic armed forces

and people to unite closely and give full play to the spirit of revolutionary patriotism and heroism, further step up the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and achieve greater victories. full text of the appeal follows:

venerable members of the sangha,

respected and dear compatriots,

fighters of the people's liberation armed forces of kampuchea,

after sixteen years of peace our country has lost her independence, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity since the fascist and racist coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, carried out by the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors at the instigation of the u.s. imperialists and since the massive invasion of our beloved motherland by the armed forces of the united states of america and those of the saigon and bangkok puppets on april 30, 1970. these armies imposed an extremely atrocious, sanguinary and devastating war on our people. our valiant people with a long tradition of glorious and heroic struggles rose up unanimously to wage a people's war of resistance against this u.s. aggression which is aimed at turning our country into a neo-colony and a military base for aggression against the countries of asia, the countries of southeast asia in particular.

with courage, self-abnegation and the spirit of sacrifice, boldly defying and surmounting various difficulties and all sorts of hardships and even making supreme sacrifices, our people and our people's liberation armed forces, firmly united in their heroic struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys at home and abroad, have won brilliant victories in the military, political and diplomatic spheres in 1970. the severe defeats suffered by the u.s. and puppet armed forces and the vigorous condemnation of the u.s. aggression by world opinion, american opinion in particular, have forced the nixon administration ignominiously to withdraw its troops from cambodia.

during ten months of heroic fighting, our people's liberation armed forces have developed and expanded powerfully both in quality and in number. continuing their victorious offensives in perfect harmony with the people, they have annihilated more than 150,000 enemy troops, destroyed several hundred enemy battalions, seized or destroyed completely more than 5,000 military vehicles including over 2,400 tanks, sank nearly 80 vedettes and warships, shot down nearly 500 planes and destroyed more than 250 guns, 3,000 weapons of various types and an armament factory. at present 70 per cent of our territory has been liberated and more than 4 million inhabitants have become the master of their own destiny. in this vast contiguous liberated zone people's power has been established everywhere and at all levels in accordance with the political programme and aims of the national united front of kampuchea. the zones temporarily controlled by the enemy are guerrilla zones where our people and our people's liberation armed forces are taking the initiative to launch attacks everywhere without respite.

these brilliant and rapid victories show the justice and nobleness of our struggle for recovering our sacred national rights. our cause has won increasingly widespread support and powerful aid from all the revolutionary peoples, progressive peoples and all the people in the world who uphold peace, freedom and justice, including the american people. hardly

a few months after its establishment, the royal government of national union of cambodia was recognized and firmly supported by 22 countries and two national liberation movements.

the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia express deep and heartfelt gratitude for the effective support and aid which all these countries and peoples have unceasingly given to the just struggle for national salvation of the khmer people.

during this victorious struggle, our people, in accordance with the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, have effectively developed militant solidarity with the fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos. this solidarity among comrades-in-arms against the common enemies has never been so powerful and fruitful.

all these victories won valiantly by our people and our people's liberation armed forces consolidate our struggle on the international arena, win the admiration of all the peoples of the world and encourage them in their struggle for peace, freedom and democracy.

the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors which their u.s. masters attempted to save by carrying out aggression against our country is completely isolated in our country as well as in the international arena. it is now reduced to the state of hiding itself in phnom penh which is corpletely encircled by our people's liberation armed forces. vigorously hit, denounced and condemned by our people unanimously, the "power" of this clique which could not be saved even by declaring its criminal, anti-popular and fascist "republic" has totally collapsed.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee and prime minister, the political bureau and the royal government of national union extend to all our dear and heroic compatriots, to all our patriotic buddhist monks, to all our valiant fighters of the people's liberation armed forces and to all our courageous cadres their most passionate and warmest congratulations, their affectionate and fraternal militant salutes and the assurance of their most profound admiration for the devotion, self-abnegation and sacrifices which all have shown in our just struggle for winning brilliant victories over the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their saigon and bangkok lackeys and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors. we bow respectfully in memory of all our heroes and martyrs who died on the fields of honour for the noble cause of our people and for the salvation of our beloved country. let their heroic acts crystallize still more our firm determination to redouble our efforts for driving away from our sacred soil the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their saigon and bangkok lackeys and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors.

all these brilliant victories have been won by our people and the people's liberation armed forces thanks to the correct leadership of our people's war of resistance. the war's political line is correct and conforms to the aims of the political programme of our national united front of kampuchea and to the historic appeal of march 23, 1970, of our head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. accepting with enthusiasm this correct leadership, urged by implacable hatred for the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their saigon and bangkok valets and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors,

defying all difficulties and hardships so as to attain the noble and sacred aims of national and people's liberation, our people, our buddhist monks, our fighters and our cadres have made effective use of their historical experience to defeat the enemy. they have been skilful in being masters of themselves and of the situation and in relying chiefly on their own force. under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea we will certainly win more brilliant victories thanks to the increasingly widespread and solid union of all classes and all social strata on the basis of the alliance of the workers and peasants, thanks to the development of militant solidarity among the three indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against the common enemy for safeguarding their respective sacred national rights, and thanks to the support and powerful solidarity of all the people in the world who uphold peace, justice, freedom and progress, including the american people.

the military, political and diplomatic situation is very favourable, enabling us to wage our struggle of national and people's liberation till final victory. we are sure of attaining our sacred aims. our enemies will meet with inevitable defeat. on the downward slide which leads them to their ruin, the u.s. imperialists show themselves to be increasingly obstinate, bellicose and barbarous while playing treacherous tricks to deceive the world.

in laos, the u.s. imperialists in accordance with the despicable nixon doctrine, increase their bombing and intensify their "special war" while bringing in the troops of the thieu-ky-khiem, thanom-praphas and lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh cliques. in south viet nam, they intensify their criminal policy of "vietnamization" while resorting to the savage tactics of burning all, destroying all and killing all. in the democratic republic of viet nam, they recently sent their aircraft to bomb densely populated areas and unleashed arrogant and brazen threats of resuming the bombing on all her territory.

in cambodia, having given an additional aid of more than 255 million u.s. dollars to the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique of traitors, the u.s. imperialists, together with their saigon and bangkok puppets, are actively pushing ahead with the preparations for intensifying their criminal aggression and are plunging into new adventures against our beloved fatherland. melvin laird, war minister of u.s. imperialism, has gone specially to indo-china to supervise and coordinate the concentrations of the air, ground, naval and fluvial forces of the u.s., saigon, thailand and other satellites in south viet nam, thailand, laos and in the gulfs of tonkin and siam, for a very large-scale attack against the three indo-chinese peoples, particularly our people. admiral thomas h. moorer, u.s. chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and dennis d. coolin, melvin laird's assistant, went to phnom penh to give instructions to their valets, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique of traitors, while melvin laird mapped out in saigon with other u.s. and puppet military chiefs the plan for this new attack against our country. always acting in accordance with the criminal nixon doctrine of using asians to fight asians, the u.s. imperialists have already sent tens of thousands of saigon mercenaries to burn all, destroy all and kill all in our liberated areas in the east, southeast, south, southwest and west while their thailand-based air force, b-52 and other types of aircraft, dump thousands of tons of bombs every day on vast areas of our country. having occupied and colonized vast areas of our territory, the saigon thieu-ky-khiem clique, having little confidence in the ability of its protege lon nol, sent puppet vice-president nguyen cao ky and his own generals to supervise the military operations along national route no. 4 linking kompong speu and sihanoukville.

under the cover of words of peace, u.s. imperialism is trying to prolong, spread and intensify its war of aggression against our people and the other peoples of indo-china.

venerable members of the sangha,

respected and dear compatriots,

fighters of the people's liberation armed forces of kampuchea,

the u.s. imperialists, their saigon and bangkok valets, and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors suffered severe defeats in 1970, but they are still very obstinate and bellicose. they continue to impose on us, and on the people of viet nam and laos, an increasingly cruel and barbarous war of aggression simultaneously with more treacherous political and diplomatic manoeuvres. we must be prepared to struggle with still stronger determination against these new crimes of the u.s. imperialists and their saigon, bangkok and phnom penh valets.

we, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee and prime minister, the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of natinal union, call on you to raise to a new high your revolutionary patriotism and heroism against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their saigon and bangkok valets and their sub-valets -- the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors. we are completely and fully confident that, under the direct and effective leadership of m. khieu samphan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea, vice-prime minister and minister of national defence, and all the other political bureau members and central committee members of the national united front of kampuchea, all the other ministers and vice-ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia fighting at home, you will surely win still more important victories.

broaden and consolidate our unity within the framework of the national united front of kampuchea exclamation

continue your valiant and heroic actions under the correct leadership which you have followed to this day and the political line of which is correct and conforms to the objectives laid down in the political programme of the national united front of kampuchea exclamation

be firmly determined to carry out a prolonged struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their valets and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors till the complete liberation of our beloved motherland exclamation

raise the revolutionary spirit and vigilance still higher in order to smash the most criminal plans of our enemies who are harassing our liberated zones, and frustrate their most perfidious manoeuvres aimed at enforcing solutions of compromise and of partition of our beloved motherland exclamation

be resolute always to serve the interests of the people, consolidate the people's power which we have established in our liberated zones, and make all necessary efforts to increase the economic potentials there, thus strengthening our bases of support for the complete liberation of our country exclamation

multiply and strengthen the work inside the enemy camp and launch more and more powerful political movements in favour of our sacred cause in the cities not yet liberated in order to hasten our victory exclamation

strengthen our fighting solidarity with the peoples of viet nam and laos exclamation develop the spirit of militant solidarity with all the revolutionary people, with all the progressive people and with all the people in the world who uphold peace, freedom and justice, including the american people exclamation make our enemies more isolated at home and abroad by every possible means exclamation

venerable members of the sangha, respected and dear compatriots in the zones not yet liberated exclamation

your patriotic duty calls on you to further develop actions in various forms against the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors, and against their masters, the u.s. imperialists and the mercenaries of the thieu-ky-khiem and thanom-praphas cliques exclamation

rise up in rebellion en masse to smash the chains of fascist oppression of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann administration of traitors like our valiant compatriots in trapeang roung and thmar baing in the province of koh kong exclamation

venerable members of the sangha exclamation

dear and respected compatriots exclamation

fighters of the people's liberation armed forces of kampuchea exclamation

in spite of their obstinacy, barbarity and perfidy in the war of aggression which they have imposed on us, the u.s. imperialists and their valets will come to an inevitable and humiliating defeat, because we have a correct political line, a correct political leadership, a broad and solid national united front, a people's power enjoying the absolute confidence of the people, because we are determined to wage a prolonged struggle and to win, because we have faith in our own forces, and because our just cause enjoys the militant solidarity among the three indo-chinese peoples and the active support of all revolutionary people, all progressive people and all people in the world who uphold peace, freedom and justice, including the american people exclamation

the u.s. imperialists, their saigon and bangkok valets, and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique of traitors must give up all illusions about putting the heroic and indomitable khmer people under their thumb exclamation the war of resistance of the khmer people is invincible exclamation

our victory is certain exclamation

we shall build an independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign, democratic and prosperous cambodia with territorial integrity exclamation

long live the national united front of kampuchea exclamation

long live the people's liberation armed forces of kampuchea exclamation

long live cambodia exclamation

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Calls on Ceylonese Leaders

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 16, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade yesterday called on governor general william gopallawa, acting prime minister maithripala senanayake and foreign and internal trade minister tikir banda ilangaratne, of ceylon respectively.

today, minister pai hsiang-kuo called on tillekeratne, speaker of house of representatives, ratna senanayake, acting minister of planning and employment and colvin r. de silva, minister of plantation industry respectively.

minister pai hsiang-kuo had cordial and friendly conversations with them.

present also on the occasions was chinese ambassador to ceylon ma tzu-ching.

Ceylon Trade Minister Gives Banquet for Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 17, 1971)

the minister of foreign and internal trade of ceylon tikir banda ilangaratne gave a banquet in the evening of january 15 in honour of the chinese government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo.

present at the banquet were senanayake, acting minister of planning, employment and economic affairs, ratnayake, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of foreign and internal trade, and the permanent secretary and additional permanent secretary of the ministry.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, was also present at the banquet.

in his speech welcoming the chinese delegation, minister ilangaratne expressed the hope that the visit of the chinese government trade delegation will strengthen the relations between the two countries. referring to ceylon-china trade relations, ilangaratne pointed out: "we can look forward to a period of vastly expanded trade and economic relations between the two countries." he added that the trade relations between the two countries is helpful to ceylon's struggle for its economic independence. he said: "the political independence we gained can have meaning only with economic independence." he drank toast to the lasting friendship between the people of ceylon and china and to the health of chairman mao and premier chou en-lai.

pai hsiang-kuo thanked ilangaratne for his kind and warm words and expressed full admiration for the achievements ceylon has made under the leadership of prime minister mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike. he said: "we believe that the government

and people of ceylon will certainly be able to do away with all interference and win still greater achievements in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and in their work of developing the national economy." he drank toast to the friendship between the two peoples, to the prosperity, strength and well-being of the the ceylonese people and to the health of governor general william gopallawa and the prime minister mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike.

on the evening of january 16, chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching gave a reception in honour of the chinese government trade delegation.

present at the reception were: stanley tillekeratne, speaker of the house of representatives; ilangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade; t.b. subasinghe, minister of industries and scientific affairs; colvin r. de silva, minister of plantation industry; w.p.g. ariyadasa, minister of health; senanayake, acting minister of planning, employment and economic affairs and others.

present also at the reception were n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the communist party of ceylon, s.w. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association, foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of overseas chinese.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Government Delegation Leaves for China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1971)

a government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea led by jesus alfonso oyono alogo, minister of public works, housing and transport, left santa isabel by air on the morning of january 13 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government, according to a report from santa isabel.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: minister of the interior angel masie natutumde, minister of industry and mines pedro econg andeme, general secretary of foreign affairs bonifacio nguema esono andeme, general director of information and tourism eusebio abaga ondo, chief of protocol of the presidency daniel oyono ayingono, and other high-ranking officials of the government of equatorial guinea.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in equatorial guinea tien ting was also present.

Government Delegation of Equatorial Guinea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1971)

a government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea led by jesus alfonso oyono alogo, minister of public works, housing and transport, arrived here by plane this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. it was warmly welcomed by thousands of revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

the distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of various government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, lai chi-fa, chung yu-yi, chou hua-min, kuo lu, chen wei-chi, hsieh hua, wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, ting hsi-lin, chao chun-cheng, chou jung-kuo, ho ying, ho kung-kai and wang ming-chun.

present were sarin chhak, chan youran and general duong sam ol, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

peking airport today was in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea. the national flags of the two countries fluttered in the breeze. the revolutionary people who gathered at the airport to welcome the guests from far-off equatorial guinea held streamers reading: "we firmly support the people of equatorial guinea in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

minister oyono alogo and members of the delegation pedro ela nguema, director of the president's office for civil affairs, and gaudencio asumu oyono medja, secretary-general of the presidential house stepped down from the plane in the midst of cheers. vice-premier li hsien-nien and others warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests, and accompanied them as they walked round and met the welcomers, the militiamen and other revolutionary people, who beat drums and gongs and sang and danced. the welcomers shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of asia and africa exclamation"

present at the airport were:

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china; and

diplomatic envoys of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia to china.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Equatorial Guinean Minister Oyono Alogo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning held talks with jesus alfonso oyono alogo, head of the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea and minister of public works, housing and transport. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion on the equatorial guinean side were members of the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea pedro ela nguema, director of the president's office for civil affairs, and gaudencio asumu oyono medja, secretary-general of the presidential house.

present on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the departments concerned chen mu-hua and ho kung-kai.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Equatorial Guinean Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1971)

li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, this evening gave a banquet warmly welcoming the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea led by jesus alfonso oyono alogo, minister of public works, housing and transport.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister oyono alogo spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and equatorial guinea.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien warmly praised the people of equatorial guinea under the leadership of president francisco macias nguema for their positive efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop national economy. he warmly praised the government of equatorial guinea for pursuing a foreign policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism and of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, and supporting the national liberation struggle of the african people.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: since the beginning of last year, a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs has emerged throughout the world. the three peoples of indo-china, the korean people, the palestinian and other arab peoples have dealt heavy blows at u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, winning continuous victories. in order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, the african people are persevering in the struggles against imperialist aggression, interference, control, subversion and racial discrimination. the armed struggles of the people of guinea (bissau), angola and mozambique for independence are continuing to develop. the heroic guinean people victoriously smashed the invasion of the u.s. and portuguese colonialists, thus pushing forward the african people's struggle against the

rule and subversion by colonialism and neo-colonialism. consequently, the great unity of the african people has become stronger than ever. the heroic african people have already become a mighty force in the anti-imperialist struggles today.

he stated: in africa, many medium-sized and small countries are opposing the power politics of the superpowers; this has become an irresistible trend of history. president francisco macias nguema has pointed out that small countries need the help of big countries and big countries likewise need the support of small countries and that big and small countries should be equal. we fully support this just call for equality between all countries, big and small. at no time will china ever be a superpower. we firmly oppose the practice of jungle law by one or two superpowers which lord it over small countries. we hold that in international affairs, only when big and small countries really treat each other as equals can important international questions be solved. we firmly oppose big-nation chauvinism and power politics and stand for the settlement of the affairs of each country by its own people. africa belongs to the great african people, and african affairs should be decided and settled by the african people themselves.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the imperialists and reactionaries will invariably try their utmost to obstruct and undermine the cause of independence and progress of the african peoples." in order to plunder and control rich africa, the imperialists are feverishly employing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military suppression and political deception. leaving no despicable tricks undone, they send mercenaries to invade an independent sovereign country from without when they fail in subverting it from within. the flagrant invasion of guinea by the portuguese colonialists with u.s. imperialist support constitutes a grave provocation against all the sovereign states in africa. this is a signal of danger. in such a new situation, so long as the african people strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance, grasp their weapons firmly and persevere in struggle, they will surely defeat the imperialist armed aggression and subversive schemes. victory certainly belongs to the african people who are determined to defend national independence and state sovereignty exclamation

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: the task of fighting against imperialism and colonialism links china and equatorial guinea together. our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. last october our two countries established diplomatic relations in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and this marks a new stage in the friendship between our two peoples. the visit to our country by the delegation led by minister oyono alogo will surely make a positive contribution to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and the promotion of the friendship between our two peoples.

in his speech, minister oyono alogo thanked the chinese people for giving the delegation enthusiastic welcome and cordial attention. he expressed gratitude especially for the great leader chairman mao tsetung, founder of the people's republic of china and the chinese government.

he said: it is my firm conviction that through the joint efforts of our two governments, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will be consolidated and developed day by day.

minister oyono ntogo said: geographically, we are separated by a great distance, but we pursue the same objective: struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination. these things destroy, suppress and retard the development of the people when they are seeking to choose freely their form of government and their own destiny.

he said: during the two centuries of colonial rule by spain, the people of equatorial guinea suffered the most inhuman treatment in the history of colonization: slaughter of children and adults, shooting, deportation, rape, plunder, forced labour, usurpation of forests, etc.

he said: equatorial guinea led by our leader mr. francisco macias nguema, now the president of the republic, has preserved its tradition as a sacred principle and has unflinchingly waged the struggle for national liberation. on october 12, 1968, we won national independence as a result of this just struggle.

he said: four months after independence the government of madrid organized a coup d'etat through its lackeys, and thanks to the direct intervention of president macias nguema and the people of guinea, the manoeuvres of neo-colonialism and imperialism were frustrated. neo-colonialism and international imperialism are every day inventing a new machinery to maintain their hegemony in other countries.

the minister said: the foreign policy of the government of the republic of equatorial guinea is anti-colonialist, anti-neo-colonialist and anti-imperialist. we stand for an international peace and hold that all world conflicts, no matter on what scale, should be solved through peaceful negotiations.

he said: the republic of equatorial guinea notes with satisfaction the positive actions which are being taken by the countries of indo-china, and palestine, viet nam, korea and the arabs in the struggle against international imperialism, a pest for all peoples. at the recent summit conference of non-aligned countries held in lusaka, the delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea supported without reservation the just struggle of prince sihanouk and his people for national liberation.

he said: we congratulate the fraternal people of conakry guinea on their repulsion of the shameless aggression perpetrated by the portuguese colonialists against their country. we hope that this repulsion will serve as a lesson for international imperialism and its lackeys. but the afro-asian and latin american peoples must always maintain vigilance against the constant scheming activities of this common enemy.

he said: in his various speeches, our president macias nguema has proclaimed that equatorial guinea will not have attained its complete independence so long as the peoples of angola, mozambique, bissau guinea, santo tome and principe still remain under the humiliating rule of portuguese colonialism and the policy of racial discrimination is still pursued in south africa and rhodesia.

present at the banquet were:

sarin chhak, chan youran and general duong sam ol, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china; and

diplomatic envoys to china of the people's republic of

albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia.

also present were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, wang hai-jung, chen yung-kang, lai chi-fa, chou hua-min, kuo lu, chen wei-chi, hsieh hua, ting hsi-lin, chao chun-cheng and chou jung-kuo.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jan. 16, 1971)

the chinese gymnastic team led by fu chih-hsing arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the iraqi ministry of youth.

welcoming the team at the airport were ismail mohammed, under-secretary of the ministry of youth, and other iraqi officials.

chinese ambassador kung ta-fei and officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese gymnastic team arrived here after a friendly visit to algeria.

JAPAN

Japanese Reactionaries Frantically Step Up Militarization of National Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1971)

bolstered by u.s. imperialism, a few japanese zaibatsu groups, once the behind-the-scenes boss of the japanese fascist "gunbu" (military authorities), have made a comeback. in collusion with u.s. imperialism, they have once again controlled the economic life-lines and state machinery of japan, restored the system of military industry and built a highly concentrated war industry of big potentiality. they are further stepping up the militarization of the national economy, providing material conditions for large-scale arms expansion and war preparations. this is further evidence that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are reviving japanese militarism.

japanese monopoly groups are mainstay of japanese militarism

monopoly capital in japan today is more concentrated than it was before world war two. the ten pre-war zaibatsu

groups have, through post-war mergers, become the big six -- the mitsubishi, mitsui, sumitomo, fuji, dai-ichi and sanwa financial groups -- and have become the mainstay of japanese militarism.

kogoro uemura, chairman of the "federation of economic organizations" and known as "prime minister of financial circles" of japan, has directly taken up the post of chairman of the federation's "defence production committee" on last october 22. the "defence production committee" formed by more than 80 big munition manufacturers has become the core of japanese monopoly capital. through this organ, japanese monopoly capital takes part in top-level policy making arms expansion and war preparations and makes concrete arrangements for munition production. last august, the committee dished up a reactionary document, "our views on the next defence build-up programme", demanding the establishment of a "state security and safety conference", a "defence council" which serves as a permanent advisory organ to the director general of the "defence agency" and a "forum on arms and equipment" -- a joint organization of the japanese government, munition industry and the military authorities. all these establishments are meant for promoting munition production and research and manufacture of weapons and equipment so as to step up the militarization of the national economy. in october, representatives of the "defence agency" of the japanese government and the "defence production committee" of the "federation of economic organizations" formed the "forum on arms and equipment" and decided to meet regularly every month to study specific problems of munition production. after the reactionary sato government dished up the "national defence white paper" and the "outline of the fourth arms expansion plan", the japanese monopoly capitalists openly vied with one another for military orders from the "defence agency", and plotted with the military and administrative bigwigs of the japanese government to expand munition production.

what is noteworthy is that to meet the needs of japan's militarization, the japanese monopoly groups have recently enlarged their "industrial research council" and made it a "financial headquarters" predominating over the government and directly sharing in the mapping out of military, political and economic policies.

particularly worthy of attention is that demobilized "officers of the self-defence forces" have been appointed directors, advisors or given other important posts in the enterprises. recently, cadets of japanese military academies were given jobs in the enterprises immediately upon graduation. obviously, japanese enterprises have become "industrial-military complexes", and "a system of war-time production" has been established.

the bosses of japanese monopoly capital have also openly made war clamours alleging that the strait of malacca is japan's "life-line" and demanding the strengthening of japan's navy by expanding the "maritime self-defence force" threefold and the revision of the constitution to make it possible to dispatch troops abroad. heigo fujii, deputy general manager of the shinnihon steel corporation and deputy senior secretary of the "economic friends' association" made a hullabaloo over the television last july about the need to increase japan's military expenditure substantially. yoichiro makita, general manager of the mitsubishi heavy industries, even declared that "the role of the mitsubishi heavy industries in the future will be a munition enterprise in the service of the country". he indicated that munition

production will be further increased. the hue and cry of japanese monopoly capital reveals the expantionist ambitions of the japanese reactionaries in impatiently stepping up arms expansion for making aggressive war abroad.

japanese monopoly capital continuously expand munition production

japanese monopoly capital is stepping up the militarization of the national economy and making japan an "arsenal in asia" for u.s. imperialism.

after world war two, the japanese economy has undergone a lop-sided development in the course of which japanese monopoly capital has speedily built the basis for munition production.

after world war two, the change from arms restriction to arms expansion in japan greatly stimulated the development of japan's war industry and the militarization of the national economy. one may compare the following: japan's defence spending of 59,200 million yen (164 million u.s. dollars) in 1952 went up to 569,500 million yen (1,580 million u.s. dollars) in 1970. japan's military expenditure increased nearly tenfold in less than 20 years. it was disclosed that direct military expenditure in the sato government's budget for fiscal 1971 reaches 670,900 million yen (about 1,860 million u.s. dollars), or 17.8 per cent higher than that of 1970. besides, according to the general outline of the fourth five-year arms expansion plan announced by "defence agency" chief nakasone, the sato government plans to spend 5,800,000 million yen (16,100 million u.s. dollars) during the plan period beginning from 1972 on building a large army, navy and air force.

with the development of the local war conducted by u.s. imperialism in the far east after world war two, japan has long become a u.s. base for logistics supplies. seizing on this opportunity, the japanese reactionaries have gradually built up japan's munition production system. way back in 1953, japan started to produce submarines, mines, torpedoes and maritime aircraft, and in 1955, tanks, 64-rifles, 90 mm. tank guns and anti-tank rockets. the production of military jets began in 1959. in recent years, the japanese munition monopoly capitalists have tightened their collusion with the japanese military authorities and are vigorously developing the atomic industry and conducting research on the production of rockets, missiles and other weapons.

japan's munition production accounts for 12 per cent of the total output of the machine-building industry. it is highly concentrated, with 80 per cent of its total production in the hands of about 20 monopoly enterprises. the munition output of the mitsubishi system which was known in the pre-war years as the "mitsubishi quartermaster department" accounts for one half of the total production of five big japanese munition manufacturers. the big munition manufacturers are now energetically expanding their plants, building special dockyards, enlarging their equipment and increasing their munition output continuously. a recent issue of the japanese magazine "economist" revealed that the mitsubishi heavy industries produced and delivered to the japanese government 180 f-104-j fighters not long ago and sought an order for another 30.

to further expand its munition production to meet the needs of its aggression and expansion abroad, japanese monopoly

capital comprehensively merged in the past few years big enterprises in the basic munition industries such as iron and steel, heavy machinery, autos and chemicals. in april, 1969, the kawasaki heavy industries, kawasaki aircraft and kawasaki rolling stock companies were amalgamated. since the summer of the same year, the ishikawajima-harima heavy industries and the tokyo shibaura electric have strengthened their collaboration. in january, 1970, the mitsubishi electric and the tokyo shibaura electric jointly set up a plant in shimoshizu, chiba prefecture, for assembling and testing hawk missiles. moreover, to increase its financial resources for expanding munition production, the mitsubishi monopoly group is planning the mergermitsubishi bank with the dai-ichi bank.

japanese monopoly capital intensifies collusion with u.s. imperialism in speeding up munition industries

to facilitate its aggression in asia, u.s. imperialism has, in the post-war years, energetically bolstered up japanese monopoly capital, whose malignant growth during the period rested squarely on the plunder of natural resources in asia, africa and latin america, the ruthless exploitation of the people in japan and, in particular, the enormous fortune it amassed from the u.s. aggressive wars in korea and viet nam. it was disclosed that from 1950 to 1962, japan received orders for military supplies from the united states valued at 2,500,000 million yen (some 7,000 million u.s. dollars). sharp increases have been registered in japan's supply of munition and other war materials to the u.s. armed forces since u.s. imperialism launched the war of aggression against viet nam.

the form of u.s. imperialist support for japan's munition industries has changed gradually from the placing of orders in the early post-war days to direct "cooperation" between the u.s. and japanese munition enterprises. at the bidding of the white house, the mitsubishi heavy industries and the chrysler corporation, a big u.s. munition manufacturer which produces aircraft, motor cars, rockets, tanks, missiles and other weapons, reached an agreement in may, 1969, on the formation of a big joint munition enterprise. the mitsubishi heavy industries "cooperated" with the u.s. douglas aircraft company in the manufacture in japan of f-4-e "phantom" fighter-bombers and "nike" missiles. it also "cooperated" with the westinghouse company, another big u.s. munition enterprise, in the atomic industry. of late, two companies belonging to the mitsubishi group concluded an agreement with westinghouse on the setting up of a joint company in japan for refining uranium. other japanese monopoly groups are also stepping up "cooperation" with u.s. monopoly capital in the munition industry in making rockets, missiles, aircraft and electronic equipment for military purposes.

all this indicates that u.s. imperialism, which has suffered repeated defeats in asia and is pursuing nixon's "new asian policy" with great vigour to avert its complete failure, is anxious to have the japanese militarist forces play the "role of a mainstay" in this policy.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles." japanese monopoly capital is definitely on the verge of extinction and is conducting desperate struggles. this is confirmed by the fact that it is intensifying the militarization of the national economy in collusion with u.s. imperialism for the purpose of providing material

conditions for its large-scale arms expansion and war preparations. the japanese reactionaries are vainly attempting to achieve the goal of a "military power-and further to dominate asia and do away with their deepening political and economic crises through the militarization of the national economy. this is like quenching one's thirst with poisonous drinks. should the japanese militarist forces take the risk of following their predecessor nideki tojo by kindling a new aggressive war, they will certainly be badly battered by the unprecedentedly awakened people in japan and the rest of asia.

CHINA AND US

"The Weak Can Defeat the Strong, the Small Can Defeat the Big," Says Chinese Peasant

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by chiang ju-wang, secretary of the party branch of the chinchien brigade in chiangshan county, chekiang province, entitled "the weak can defeat the strong, the small can defeat the big." the article reads:

our great leader chairman mao points out in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970: "innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." this brilliant thesis has been fully born out by the development of the current world revolutionary struggle.

u.s. imperialism gave itself the title of superpower, thinking that it has immense economic and military strength plus some atom and hydrogen bombs. baring its fangs and showing its claws, it has carried out aggression and expansion everywhere in an attempt to dominate the whole world.

is u.s. imperialism really so powerful as it appears?

chairman mao teaches us: "when we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." when we look at "strong and weak" or "big and small", we must examine their essence and not merely their appearance. a nation is really strong if it is progressive and revolutionary and represents the will of its people; whereas it is not strong if it is retrogressive and runs counter to the will of its people. ours is an era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory. imperialism has become moribund and decadent like the sun setting beyond the western hills. seen from its essence, imperialism is weak and its "powerfulness" is only a temporary phenomenon. a small and weak nation subjected to aggression will certainly grow in strength only if it opposes aggression and upholds justice.

chairman mao points out in "on contradiction": "in given conditions, each of the contradictory aspects within a thing transforms itself into its opposite, changes its position to that of its opposite." "strong and weak", "big and small" are not absolute but relative. in "strong" there is "weak" and in "weak" there is "strong". in given conditions, each changes its position to that of the other. the united states which seems to be powerful is full of inner contradictions. as a rule, it divides into two. the monopoly capitalists only amount to a handful and the broad masses of the labouring people who constitute over 90 per cent of the total population stand opposite to the monopoly capitalists. in the united states, it is the american people, and not the ruling clique, who are really powerful.

as determinded by its nature, u.s. imperialism is bound to carry out aggression and expansion abroad. by stretching its claws of aggression everywhere and placing its more than one million troops in various parts of the world, u.s. imperialism has actually divided up itself and become small from being "big". the people of small countries subjected to u.s. aggression will grow from "small" and weak to big and strong, if only they dare to take up arms to wage struggle in unity and mutual support. the three countries in indo-china are all small ones as compared with the united states and their total population is only over 40 million. the united states, which claims to be number one power in the world and has more than three million troops, has suffered repeated defeats on the battlefield of indo-china, while the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos, persevering in struggle, are becoming stronger and stronger in the course of fighting. this is an eloquent proof that a weak nation can defeat a strong and that a small nation can defeat a big.

u.s. imperialism has plunged more than half a million aggressor troops into the south vietnam war and used all kinds of new-type letnal weapons with the only exception of atom bomb. however, fighting an unjust war, it finds little support and has been receiving blows everywhere. the low morale of the u.s. aggressor troops, the long-extended battleline and the fact that they are fighting far away from their native land -- these are the fatal weaknesses which u.s. imperialism cannot overcome. on the contrary, fighting with intense hatred for the enemy in their just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the heroic vietnamese people have enjoyed extensive support from the people at home and abroad. therefore, they can make full use of all forces and bring into play all positive factors. pitting one against ten and a hundred against a thousand, and attacking the enemy on its weak points by using their own strong points, the vietnamese people are sure to win final victory.

of course, the change from being weak and small into being strong and big needs certain given conditions, namely, the people of small and weak countries subjected to aggression dare to rise in struggle and dare to take up arms to put up a protracted fight. victory will not come of itself. only through struggle, can the revolutionary people bring about the change and win the victory over aggression by big powers.

US AND LATIN AMERICA

Telling Blow to US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1971)

following is an article entitled "a telling blow to u.s. imperialism" written by ting hung-mei.

with firm will and action, the bolivian people recently smashed in a few hours a u.s. imperialist engineered reactionary military coup d'etat and thereby dealt a telling blow to u.s. imperialism as a new year's gift.

this is a new victory won by the bolivian people in the wake of their frustration of a similar subversive and interventionist plot of u.s. imperialism early last october. it has enhanced the morale of the latin american people and deflated the arrogance of u.s. imperialism. it vividly shows that the bolivian people, who are militant by tradition, are not to be bullied and that the going of u.s. imperialism in latin america is tougher and tougher year after year.

for many years u.s. imperialism has been in total disregard of the sovereignty and independence of the latin american countries. in order to safeguard its colonial interests and despotic position, it frequently and wantonly interferes in the domestic affairs of other countries and coup has become one of its most heinous masterpieces. whoever acts against washington's will and dares to offend even slightly the colonial interests of the u.s. overlord is bound to be undone by him. the modern history of latin america is full of the criminal records of armed intervention by u.s. imperialism. in the 1950's u.s. imperialism subverted the arbenz government of guatemala and in the 1960's, it toppled the goulart government of brazil. what despotism exclamation in the recent year it has tried in every way to subvert the bolivian government and strike at those other countries which dare to resist the power politics of the united states. as the mexican press disclosed, the u.s. ambassador to bolivia victor siragusa once swore roundly that he would be renamed if he failed to have the bolivian government overthrown.

to attain its criminal design of aggression, control and plunder of the latin american countries, u.s. imperialism has all along resorted to the counter-revolutionary tough and soft tactics. soon after he took office, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon talked glibly about the intention of forming a "new kind of partnership" with the latin american countries, alleging that u.s. imperialism and the latin american countries will "link up each other in a vigorous and useful partnership". nevertheless, when political deception, the soft tactics, failed to work, u.s. imperialism openly adopted the tactics of using force by exerting pressure or even instigating military coup d'etat. it was in such circumstances that the pro-u.s. reactionary coup d'etat broke out in bolivia at midnight hours of january 10. but nixon must know that latin america in the 1970's is not the latin america in the 1950's or 1960's. today the struggle of the people of latin american countries to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty has become an irresistible torrent of history. u.s. imperialism staged two reactionary coups in bolivia in the past three months and more, and each time it was badly battered by the bolivian people with their iron fists. the new coup plot hatched by u.s. imperialism was foiled faster than the previous one and each blow it encountered

was heavier than the preceding. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, out of their nature, will never be reconciled to their defeats. the time when u.s. imperialism can ride roughshod over the latin american people at will has gone once and for all. with the resolute struggle of the daily awakening latin american people, what awaits u.s. imperialism will be more disastrous failure.

US

American People Honor Memory of Afro-American Clergyman Martin Luther King, Protest Against Racial Oppression

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1971)

rallies, marches and work stoppages were held by the american people on january 15 in memory of martin luther king, the afro-american clergyman who was murdered by the u.s. imperialists, and to protest against racial oppression by the authorities, according to washington reports.

martin luther king was an exponent of non-violence, but u.s. imperialism did not show any tolerance towards him and had him murdered on april 4, 1968. this bloody crime immediately touched off a big storm of struggle against violent repression by the broad masses of the black people which swept a hundred and several dozens of u.s. cities. january 15 was martin luther king's birthday.

on that day, mass rallies and marches were held in a number of u.s. cities. in washington, a procession passed through a dozen blocks to the steps of the capitol. the marchers had collected 3 million signatures in advance urging congress to declare martin luther king's birthday a permanent national holiday, in memory of the afro-american fighter murdered by the u.s. imperialists. schools were closed in new york, baltimore, st. louis, atlanta and other cities. many afro-american teachers and students took part in commemoration activities. factory workers and dockers of philadelphia, baltimore and other u.s. southern ports staged walk-outs. striking teachers in chicago set up picket lines.

at u.s. bases of aggression abroad, afro-american soldiers also held meetings and demonstrations to protest against racial oppression. in south korea, about 600 afro-american soldiers marched out of their camp north of seoul and held a rally on january 15. they shouted "stand up exclamation", "liberation, justice and freedom exclamation" and other slogans and staged a demonstration. the u.s. aggressor troop authorities hurriedly called out 200 u.s. military policemen and south korean puppet policemen and some 30 armoured personnel carriers to watch them. helicopters circled over the demonstrating soldiers. but the afro-american soldiers kept on their rally and demonstration. in south viet nam, about 40 afro-american soldiers demonstrated in front of the headquarters of u.s. aggressor troops near saigon. they shouted, "stop discrimination in the army" and demanded the release of an arrested progressive afro-american fighter.

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